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THE MAN IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The chance-flung favorite of no lucky hour—
Here is the man who strode, not rode, to power!
Eyes riveted on duty, not reward,
Offering his country heart and brain and sword:
Eager he scorn'd and ease he put away,
On toward fame's summit plodding night and day;
Ranchman, Rough Rider, patriot, magistrate—
Exalting law and reverencing the state,
Rich in that rare inheritance of worth,
Old as the heavens and honest as the earth.
Oak-hearted, fearless, pure as Galahad,
Sycophants hate him, spoilsmen think him mad,
Except our land beget such sons as he,
Vain are our boastings of prosperity;
Empty of self-conceit, yet nerves it to be just.
This is a ruler whom the ruled can trust!
—Frederic Lawrence Knowles in National Magazine.

THE DREAM OF THE DRUMMER

The long day was over, when, tired and wet,
The drummer climbed into the train
And watched the dim landscape slide past and away
Through the dirty blurred window pane.
With a long ride before him and none of the boys
To while away time with a jest;
So he laid his head down on his old sample case,
To try for a moment of rest.

Soon he dropped off to sleep, all his troubles forgot,
And how strange his sensation did seem.
He thought he had just started out on a trip,
He was working a town in his dream.
But, ah, what a difference there seemed in the air
Of each place that he went in to sell,
For the buyer invariably gave the glad hand;
He had never been treated so well.

"Why, good morning, Friend Smith, now isn't this luck?
You're the man that I wanted to see.
My stock is down low and I thought you'd forgot
To call on a man like me.
I want twenty tons of that best grade of yours."
(Now ten was a corking good bill)
"Never mind about price, do the best that you can,
For I feel very sure that you will."

And so through the trip the orders piled up
'Till he'd broken all records to date.
And he thought of the "raise" 'twas a cinch he'd obtain;
You can bet he was highly elate.
And when he reached home the head of the firm
Said, "Smith, we can use you up higher.
We'll take you inside and give you some stock
And make you our principal buyer."

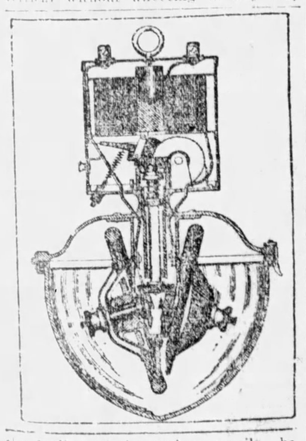
So now the scene shifts, he is sitting in state
In an office palatial and grand,
With a long line of salesmen outside of his gate
Awaiting his beckoning hand.
But, strangest of all, every one of the bunch
Are buyers he'd called on of old;
But in all of the crowd he could not see the face
Of a single one he'd ever sold.

In the days that were gone he had waited on them
And taken their insults galore,
And laughed at their jokes, and bought them cigars,
But it wasn't that way any more;
For what a great change had come over them all—
They were houghty and curt with him then—
Now with hats in their hands, they humbly drew nigh—
A very subdued lot of men.

He bought bills of some, and some he turned down,
But he saved himself up for the last;
('Twas a sour old man he'd called on for years
Who had treated him worst in the past.)
But just as he started to roast him in style,
A voice of a stentor, and strange,
('Twas that of the brakeman) rang out through the car,
Calling "Buffalo! Every one change!"
—R. L. Sale in New York Sun.

ROTARY CARBON IN THE LAMP

A most compact and neat-looking electric arc lamp is that shown in the accompanying illustration, the special advantage claimed for this form of construction being the ability to place it in any position from the horizontal to the vertical without affecting in any way



the feeding of the carbon pencils between which the arc is formed. With ordinary arc lamps the burning period is limited by the length of those carbons, and the only way to increase the time limit is to lengthen out the lamp to make room for the longer carbons. As this detracts from the value of this lamp for indoor work the substitute here shown has the advantage in being adapted for use in places from which the arc lamp is at present excluded. In this improved lamp the carbons are arranged in the form of flattened disks, having circular carbon rings at the circumference and a thin web or spokes of the same material to support the carbons on the central shaft. These carbons are mounted at an angle to each other and rotate in opposite directions, so as to maintain them normally in contact and preserve the arc in its proper length and position as the carbons are consumed. For rotating the carbons a simple motor is used, whose motion is controlled entirely by the current flowing in the lamp, thereby securing a movement of the rotary parts which perfectly compensates the consumption of the carbon and insures the proper length of arc. This lamp will continue to burn when lying on its side or standing wrong end up, and is short enough for suspension in a store with low ceilings.

General Resignation.

Upgardson—I hear there is some complaint that the continual dampness is rendering many pianos useless.

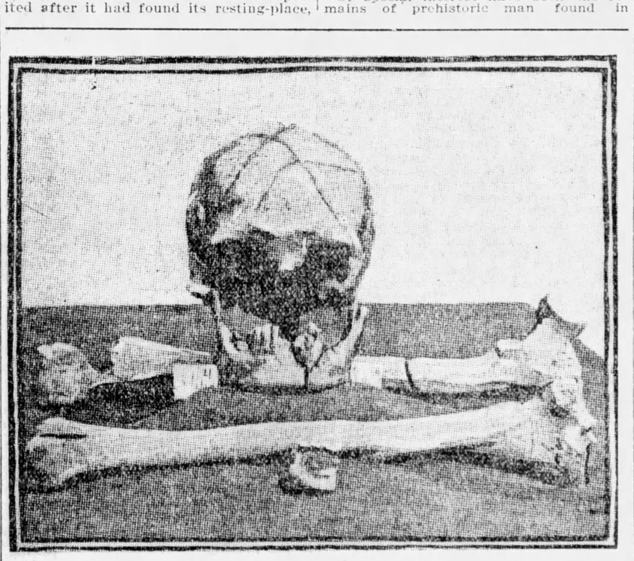
Atom—I have heard of its ruining a great many pianos, but I haven't heard any complaints about it.—Chicago Tribune.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN NORTH AMERICA

The mooted question in the archaeology of North America is whether man, on this continent, antedated the glacial epoch, or followed it. Within the past two years there have been several articles in The Blade which touched upon this topic. Within the past few months, the question has been brought to the forefront in scientific circles by the discovery of the "Lansing skeleton," and that of the "firestone" at Albany, New York.

In February last, during the excavation of a farm cellar in the Missouri Valley loess, two sons of Martin Concannon, a farmer near Lansing, Kansas, about 18 miles northwest of Kansas City, discovered a skeleton. It was found at a depth of 20 feet below the present surface. The skull was found entire, but was afterwards accidentally broken. The pieces were fitted together by M. C. Long, curator of the Kansas City Museum, in which institution it is now deposited.

The age of the skeleton can only be told by the deposit in which it was found. Hence the question whether it was deposited in a grave or excavation, or whether the strata above it were deposited after it had found its resting-place,



THE LANSING SKULL, WITH THIGH BONES.

is the one upon which its antiquity depends. Hence the reader will pardon the particularity with which its location is described. It was found in the stony and earthy debris which appears to have fallen from a closely adjacent outcrop of carboniferous ilmestone, which is a heavy bed, forms the floor of the cellar which the Concannons excavated. This debris has a thickness of about two and one-third feet. Above this is the loess, 20 feet in thickness.

This loess is a clay formation, which was deposited during the retreat of the ice-sheet of the glacial epoch. It is composed of the finely-ground detritus of the ice-sheet, swept by the waters of the melting ice, those of rains and river floods, and gradually laid down in a very broad and deep flood plain. The hills on which Kansas City is built are of this loess. After the vanishing of the ice-sheet, the Missouri river re-excavated the valley, leaving bluffs of loess. In the vicinity of Lansing, the re-excavated valley is from two to four miles wide.

The skeleton was found under undisturbed loess; hence it must have been deposited there before the loess was laid down. It was found about twelve feet above the extreme high water mark of the waters of the Missouri, which here rises about 25 feet above extreme low water.

On August 9 last, a party of scientific men, including Prof. N. H. Winchell, President of the Geological Society of America; Professors Williston and Haworth, of the Kansas State University, and Kansas City gentlemen, made a careful examination of the locality, and were convinced that the skeleton was there when the loess began to be deposited; and that therefore it belongs to what is known among scientific men as the Iowan stage of the later part of the series of time divisions of the Ice Age.

In other words, the man whose skeleton was then found must have existed before the glacial epoch—or at least during the time that the cold was increasing, and the ice advancing southward. This means that man existed on this continent before the ice age, and retreated toward the south before the increasing cold. The most conservative estimate of the time since the Lansing man lived is 12,000 years. It can not be less than 10,000 years, and may be even 20,000 years or more.

The man whose bony remains were thus found was about 5 feet 8 inches in height—about the average of people today. The skeleton is that of a man of about 50 years, long-skulled, with beetling brows, low, receding forehead, and projecting jaws. Some scientists pronounce the skull of the present Indian type; but that proves nothing, except that the type of native man in America has changed little or not at all, in the slow-circling centuries.

Another interesting evidence of the presence of man in America during the Ice Age is a "firestone" found in an excavation on Capitol Hill, Albany, New York. The cut herewith given shows its character. It is a fragment of limestone rock, at the upper end of which a fragment of a fossil crinoid is embedded. The crinoids were animals, allied to the corals. They grew in a long, stony stem, upward from the rock on which the growth started. The center was generally hollow. The stone in question was evidently found by some prehistoric man on the sea-beach, where it had been worn to its present general shape. He ran a thong of skin through the hole, and used it as an ornament. Later, he utilized it to obtain fire. The lower indentation was evidently made by him. For what? Sitting on a rock or fallen log, he held the stone between his knees, and with a dry bit of wood, probably the size of a lead pencil, he twirled it rapidly between his hands, with its end firmly pressed in the indentation. The friction, thus produced, after a while caused the wood to burst into flame.

Whether its original owner lost it, or what its history, none can tell. But it was found by a laborer while excavating for the present capitol of New York at Albany, twelve feet below the surface. It was kept by the ignorant workman for several years, and only recently he gave it to Henry Brown, of the park engineering force, Rochester, N. Y., who recognized its archaeological value.

The ground in which it was found is a glacial deposit. Hence everything points to the conclusion that its original owner lived before the great Ice Age, anywhere from 12,000 to 30,000 years ago. The illustration above is natural size.

In this connection is given the following complete resume of the evidence of the existences of man during the glacial period in Europe and America, from the Records of the Past, a most excellent archaeological magazine, published at 215 Third street, S. E., Washington, D. C. The half-tone cut of the Lansing skull given above is reproduced from its last issue:

The discovery at Lansing, Kansas, in deposits judged by so high authorities as Professors Winchell and Williston and Mr. Warren Upham, to be undisturbed and of the Iowan stage of the glacial epoch, makes it desirable to give, in this connection, a brief summary of the evidence of glacial man which had already accumulated.

The existence of glacial man in Europe was first determined in connection with the high-level river gravels in the valley of the Somme, situated in Picardy, in the northern part of France. There in 1841 Boucher de Perthes reported finding rudely-fashioned stone implements in undisturbed strata of the high-level gravel terraces, which reach an elevation of 90 feet. By various means these are decided to be of glacial age.

But for twenty years his discoveries were ignored by scientific men until at length, in 1859 and 1860, several English and French savants, including Professor Prestwich, Mr. John Evans, Sir Charles Lyell and M. Gaudry, visited the region and made independent discoveries such as fully satisfied the scientific world. Since then similar discoveries have been made at various places in France, Belgium and southern England.

Of special interest have been the remains of prehistoric man found in caverns. Of these Kent's Hole in England and the caverns on the property of the Count Beaufort, province of Namur, Belgium. The second of these, known as the "Man of Spy," included a nearly perfect male skull. In many important particulars, this skull has a semblance to

ANCIENT INDIAN FIRESTONE

that of Lansing—the same beetling eyebrows, retreating forehead and lower jaw.

The article then goes on to discuss the discovery of the "Calaveras skull," said to have been found in gold-bearing river gravel, buried about 100 feet under the lava deposits of Table mountain, California. The genuineness of this has been hotly disputed, nor is it yet decided. The article then goes on to discuss other evidences of glacial man in the United States. In 1875, Dr. C. C. Abbott found roughly-chipped flint implements in the stratified drift gravel, 50 feet above tide, on which Trenton, N. J., is built. In all, he reported some 25 or 30 implements. The article goes on:

Geologists all agree that this delta terrace is of glacial age, having been deposited at tide water by the vast floods which came down the Delaware river during the last stages of the glacial period, when the front of the melting ice sheet was about 60 miles north of Trenton. The only question raised has been whether Dr. Abbott may not have been mistaken in thinking that the gravel in which he found the implements was undisturbed.

To account for the occurrence of the implements at the depths reported, various theories were propounded. Some suggested that the implements had fallen into cracks in the earth, or into gopher holes, or down openings made by the decaying tap-roots of trees; while others supposed that the deposits in which the implements were found may, in each case, have been a talus of material which had fallen down from the top of the bank.

In support of Dr. Abbott's conclusion there are to be adduced the character of the soil, which is such that it does not crack open in time of a drouth; the central position and freshness of the excavation where the discoveries were made, which would render it unlikely that any careful observer could be deceived, much less Dr. Abbott; and finally the fact that while on the surface thousands of flint and jasper Indian implements were found, none of this character occurred under the superficial strata of about one foot in thickness, below which depth the implements were all of argillite—a slaty rock metamorphosed by heat coming from contact with some trap dikes in the vicinity.

But, to render the facts as certain as possible, Prof. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody museum, of Harvard college, at different times sent Profs. J. D. Whitney, Lucian N. Carr and N. S. Shaler down to Trenton to make independent investigations, and finally went himself. Each of these high authorities reported in detail finding implements in what he judged to be the undisturbed gravel of glacial age.

For several years, also, Prof. Putnam has employed M. Ernest Volk to dig over and carefully explore a large area of the Trenton gravel to a depth of four or five feet, with the result that he everywhere finds a total absence of modern Indian implements below one foot, but does find numerous implements of an earlier type and of a different material (argillite) in the lower part of his excavations. Finally, in 1900, Mr. Volk succeeded in discovering, and photographing in place, a human femur in undisturbed gravel strata 15 or 16 feet below the surface which are unquestionably of glacial age.

Other places where the remains of glacial man have been reported by observers of high authority are at Madisonville, near Cincinnati, O., by Dr. C. L. Metz; Newcomerstown, O., by Mr. W. C. Mills, the new curator of the Ohio State archaeological society; Brilliant, near Steubenville, O., by Mr. Sam Huston, the county surveyor and a collector of wide reputation; Little Falls, Minn., by Miss F. E. Babbitt, later reported upon by Prof. N. H. Winchell, Warren Upham and W. H. Holmes.

It is necessary to say, however, that in each of these cases the genuineness of their connection with the glacial period has been stoutly challenged. But if there shall prove to be no way of successfully challenging the glacial age of the Lansing skull, there will be little reason to continue the challenge in the other cases. This fact gives to it peculiar importance.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

IT IS TO SMILE.

"She didn't read the book?"

"No; the cover didn't harmonize with any of her house gowns."—Detroit Free Press.

"Did your dentist hurt you much?"

"Not this time; his charges were very reasonable."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"I see that case of yours is on. Jury drawn yet?"

"Yes, and it's a splendid one."

"Above the average intelligence, eh?"

"No, way below it."—Philadelphia Press.

"Husband," wailed the speckled hen, "I laid my eggs high up in the lot and someone took them. What should I do now?"

"Lay low!" chuckled the red rooster, as he strutted away.—Chicago News.

"Mercy on us!" cried the investor; "do you have earthquakes here?"

"Be easy," replied the land boomer; "we run out o' quinine yesterday, an' that's only the town marshal a-havin' of a chill."—Atlanta Constitution.

Maid—Did yez iver hear thot family had a skiliton in their closet?

Cook—Oi hov.

Maid—Thin, be-lad, th' rats must hov ate it up. Oi can't find it at all.—New York Times.

Mrs. Greene—I called on the Venners this evening. Mrs. Venner sang for us. Her husband seemed surprised; he said she never sang for him when he was courting her.

Mr. Greene—Evidently Mrs. Venner is a woman of tact.—Boston Transcript.

"Whatever else they may say about Scribblem he at least writes clean verse."

"For instance?"

"Well, did you ever read his want ads in the street cars?"—Baltimore News.

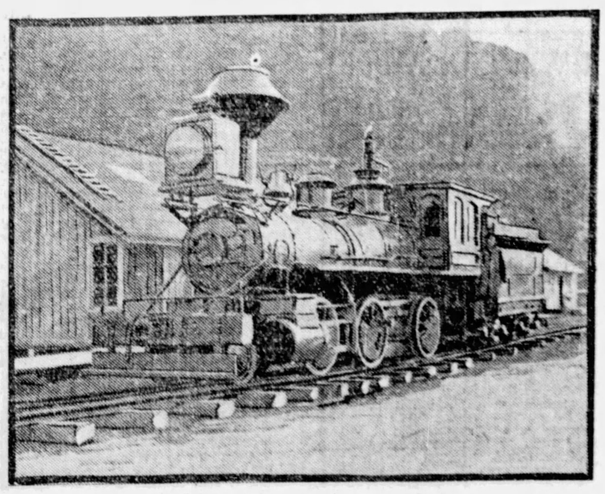
A youth much addicted to laughter
Laughed so loud that the noise shook each rafter;
But "Laugh and grow fat"
Proved, in his case, quite pat,
For he's stouter than Gen. Shaughter.
—New York World.

"Aunt Matilda has just found out why her frizzes wouldn't curl last night."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, she used paper that had a ghost story in it and made her hair stand out straight."—Chicago News.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN DAWSON



On September 28 last the first railroad locomotive arrived in Dawson. Not only is this the first locomotive in the Klondike metropolis, but it has the distinction of having been the first in Alaska, and also in the Yukon territory.

It arrived in Skagway in 1898, after an ocean voyage of 1,000 miles. Here it worked its way over the steep mountain pass laying track for the White Pass railway. This road completed to White Horse, it remained unused until shipped to Dawson, where it will be employed in a similar capacity for the Klondike Mines' R. R. company. This is a narrow gauge line extending 15 miles up the creeks to Grand Forks at the junction of Bonanza and Eldorado.

After a trip of 500 miles down the Yukon on a steamer, the old engine startled the citizens of Dawson by the clanging of its bell. The unfamiliar sound attracted many visitors who viewed the stranger on its temporary track at the mouth of the Klondike.

Battered and worn, it awaits its task of opening to the travelling public the very heart of the Klondike, with its millions of yellow gold.

MAUDE L'GHMEY-MACLEOD.
Dawson, Y. T.

DOWN HOCKING

A STORY OF OHIOANS.

By S. S. KNABENSHUE.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Philip Rosser, a young lawyer, tells the main portion of the story in the first person. He visited Doncaster, a town in the Hocking valley, Ohio, on legal business. Here he met Darius Tallman, a wealthy elderly gentleman, with a homely philosophy, which he applied to every day events, and George Barnard, a bright newspaper man. The latter took Rosser to call upon the Smeads, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The family consisted of Mrs. Smead, a widow; her daughter Bernice, a young lady, and her maiden sister, Miss Lavinia Beckett, a lady very popular with young and old. George Barnard is much impressed with Bernice. During the call of the young men at the Smead residence, Elsie Holland, living next door, and a close friend of Bernice, comes in, and Rosser at once falls in love with her. Elsie is a niece of Mr. Tallman.

Rosser is employed by Mr. Tallman to secure the right of way for another railway, which shall pierce the Hocking Valley coal fields, which were at that time monopolized by the Hocking & Ohio River railway. This work is to be done without letting it be known who were behind the project—Mr. Tallman and a number of moneyed associates at the state capital. Rosser, in the prosecution of his work, reaches Sterrett, a little mining town on the H. & O. R. railroad, and the first place he reached in the mining region. He found much discontent among the miners. The operators only mined coal when they had orders to fill; the railroad company could not always furnish cars enough when business was brisk, and as a result the men had work only a portion of the time. Rosser talked with operators, miners and railway men, and found each had arguments in his own behalf. Finally the miners throughout the region demanded an increase in the price paid for mining and the guarantee of a stated number of days' work each month per man. The operators refused, claiming it impossible to do so on account of the competition of the West Virginia and Pittsburg coal. The miners then struck. At a picnic party, held on the Standing Rock, a sandstone bluff some 200 feet high, overlooking the town of Doncaster, George Barnard comes to an understanding with Bernice Smead. Before the party returns home Barnard receives an urgent telegram from Rosser at Sterrett, asking him to come on at once, as there is trouble.

CHAPTER IX.

It seemed to me that ill-fortune pursued me in compelling me so often to return to Sterrett. It was the center of the strike disturbance, because it had a greater miner population than any of the other mining towns in the valley. In fact, nearly all its inhabitants were miners and their families. And in pursuing my work of obtaining the right of way for the new road, first one thing and then another required me to go to Sterrett—to go by rail to some other point, or to use the telegraph to communicate with Mr. Tallman, or for some similar reason.

The strike had now gone on for a number of weeks, and the operators showed no signs of yielding. The men were getting to the end of their resources, and had developed an intensely bitter feeling over the unsatisfactory outlook. For some reason which I could not understand, or perhaps for no reason at all other than a vague suspicion that I sympathized with the operators, some of them developed a surliness toward me that verged on personal hostility. Perhaps this was because I was engaged in a railway enterprise, whose nature was, of course, conjectural; and as they deemed the existing railroad company as unfriendly to themselves, they may have included myself with it. Human nature very often leads men to act in such an illogical and unreasonable manner.

One day I reached Sterrett after completing a deal with a land-owner by which I secured an option on the right of way that would enable the new road to reach another section of the coal fields. The gentleman—a farmer who loudly complained that he was "land poor"—accompanied me that the option might be properly drawn up and witnessed before a notary public. This done, I walked over to see Mr. White, whom I found engaged with a committee of three miners. A look of relief came over his face as I entered his office.

"Hello, Mr. Rosser!" he called out. "Glad to see you. Come right in. I shall be glad to have you hear this talk. I seem to need a friend to help me persuade these gentlemen that I am not a blood-sucking oppressor of the poor."

"I have no objection, of course, to remaining, if it is entirely agreeable to them as well as to you."

One of the miners looked up with a scowl. "Is Mr. Rosser a partner of yours, Mr. White?" he inquired in a surly tone.

"No, he is not, as you ought to know," was White's reply. "You certainly know that Mr. Rosser has no interest whatever in any coal mines in this valley."

"Nor in any mines anywhere, you might add, Mr. White," I replied. "My occupation is railway promoting just now, not mining."

The other two of the committee remonstrated with their friend, and expressed their entire willingness that I should remain. "Why should we object to Mr. White's having a friend with him?" argued one, in conclusion. "We are saying nothing that the whole world might not hear."

The miner made no further objection. On the contrary, with rough-and-ready politeness, he expressed the hope that I would join the conference, and give them the benefit of my opinion.

"Well, then," said White, "now let us get down to business. Johnson, you had just begun saying something as Mr. Rosser came in. Drive ahead, and let's hear what it is."

"I don't know that it is anything that is very new to you, Mr. White. This whole business has been threshed over a good many times lately. All there is new in it is, that a committee of three has been appointed for each mine, to talk with the operator who runs that mine. We three are the committee from the two White mines, and we have come to you."

"Very well, Johnson, that's all right. Now, what have you three men to propose?"

Johnson considered a moment. "I don't know as we have anything to propose. What we came for is to see if you can not do your part toward ending this strike."

"I suppose that means, really, whether I am going to yield to the demands of you miners?"

"That's just about it, Mr. White. You are losing money every day, as you know very well. The demand for coal is brisk at this time of year, stocking up the city yards for the fall trade."

"I may be losing money every day by having the mines shut down, but I don't see that it would help me at all to run the mines at a loss. I probably am not losing as much money by letting the mines stay idle as I would lose by operating them at a daily loss."

"Come, Mr. White, we don't think the case is as bad as all that. The difference between the old scale and the new one is not so much that it ought to turn a profit into a loss."

"You think, then, that the operators have been making big money under the old scale, do you?"

"Well, we don't suppose that you have been in the coal business just for the fun of it. You must be making a profit, or you wouldn't stay in the business."

And so the whole controversy was gone over, step by step, between the committee and Mr. White. One hour of discussion that waxed warm at times brought the two parties no nearer together than they were at the start.

"I tell you, men," said Mr. White, "that to grant your two main demands is impossible for me. The other things asked are minor matters, and you know, as well as I, that you attach no particular importance to them. But you want an increase in the price per ton for mining; and you want to be guaranteed a certain number of days' work every month. Let me take up the latter proposition first.

"You are miners, and you know how often it is, in rush seasons, that I order a certain number of cars to be run on the mine switches, and don't get them. I can't afford to bind myself to give a specified number of days of work each month, for I have no assurance that I can get the cars I need. Coal is too bulky to store at the mines, and it would add to the cost of production as well. It can't be mined unless the cars are on the mine switch, ready to be loaded at once. And you know that I can't control that matter of getting cars just when I want them.

"As to the advance in the price of mining, that would be a hard proposition to meet even if it stood alone, without the other demand. You men seem to think that there is no expense to an operator, and that all he has to do is to fill orders, and pocket the difference between what he pays the miners and what he gets for the coal. If we could increase the price we get, we could pay more for mining; but our coal is no better than Jackson coal, or West Virginia, or the coal from the Pittsburg district, and so it won't bring any higher price. So you see that I can't pay more for mining. It would have to come out of my own pocket, without any chance of getting any of it back. And I want to tell you the margin of profit is slim enough as it is now."

"Well, Mr. White," said Johnson, "there's something wrong somewhere. You know as well as anybody that the miners don't make a decent living for their families in this valley. I don't know how it is that men in other fields have more work than we have, and so can do better. But we all do know that we work every day that we can get the work to do, and that we can make only a bare living. We must have more work and more money. That we are determined on."

"You can't get more out of me unless I can get more for coal. And I'm as determined on that as you are."

Johnson turned to me. "You have heard all this, Mr. Rosser. Now give us your opinion on the matter."

"I am not sufficiently acquainted with either the work of mining, nor with the operation of a mine, to give any opinion that would be of the slightest value."

"But you can tell us what you think of it, from what you have heard here today."

"All I can say is that, assuming that the statements on both sides are fact, that the coal mining industry should be abandoned in this valley."

The remark was certainly unfortunate, though it was a simple statement of the truth. Either the statements made were extreme, and not supported by fact, or coal mining was not profitable to any one in that region—either to operators or miners. The three committeemen, however, looked at me with hostility in their faces, as they rose to go.

"Well, Mr. White, have we your last word?" asked Johnson.

"Absolutely the last word, so far as I am personally concerned," answered White, brusquely.

The men withdrew, and we watched them take their way toward the hall used as strike headquarters. White shook his head ominously.

"It is a hard proposition, but I did not dare say or do anything else," said he. "A committee like that has gone to each operator, in the hope that one or more would weaken. The only way to end the strike is to stand in solid phalanx. If one operator gives way, the line is broken, and defeat follows."

"What will be the end of it all?" I inquired.

"The men will give up, I think. They are nearly at the end of their string."

"And they will accomplish nothing?"

"How can they? Their demands can not be granted without loss. The requirement of so much work guaranteed per month is the stumbling-block. We might give them a slight advance per ton, but we can't do both. That's the long and the short of it."

"Why not propose a compromise?"

"Young man," returned Mr. White, "when you are in a fight with any one, let him be the one to offer terms, not you. Otherwise you suffer defeat. Come, let's go and find out what was the result of their conference with the other operators."

Within an hour men arrived from other points in the valley, and their reports were all of the same tenor. The operators were firm and unyielding.

As the day wore on, the number of miners gathered in Sterrett was augmented by the men from other mining hamlets in the adjacent portions of the valley. They appeared to fill the hall used as headquarters, and were gathered in groups in the street, arguing and discussing. Unfortunately, too, there seemed to be more drinking than usual among a portion of them.

I went to the hotel to dinner, and then to my room to write some letters. When this was done, I went to the postoffice to mail them. I found the street in the vicinity filled with miners, and one of their number, mounted upon a store box, was haranguing his fellows. I avoided the crowd by taking a circuitous route. I found the postmaster, who kept the office in a part of his store, anxious and worried.

"I'm afraid, Mr. Rosser, there'll be some sad work here before the day's over. The men are in a very ugly mood, and nobody is trying to cool 'em down."

"Why do not you try your powers of persuasion?"

"Me? Why, bless your life, my business depends on their good will. I can't afford to meddle, you see—Hark! There they go!"

We both rushed to the door. The throng was moving off down the street toward the railway station. Several men came running to join them, and pushed me roughly to one side as I stood on the sidewalk.

"By jinks, they are going to White's office!" exclaimed the postmaster.

As he spoke, there came a crash, and the sound of falling glass. A stone had been thrown through the window of the little building occupied by Mr. White. Another and another followed. Then there was a rush by the angry crowd, the door—which had evidently been locked—was smashed in, and the infuriated miners poured into the building.

The town marshal, with two deputies, came running to the spot, but they were jeered and hustled by those outside of the building. They were powerless to prevent the wrecking that was going on. In a few minutes the men came out of the office, and I breathed a sigh of relief as I found that White must have been away at the time the attack was made.

The postmaster took me by the arm.

"White was a little too rough with the boys this morning, I guess. They have been cursing him worse than any of the other operators ever since."

"Where is Mr. White, do you suppose?"

"Him? Oh, he has had sense enough to know it isn't healthy to be seen in public the rest of the day. He's safe enough. Likely he's taken a hand-car and gone down to the junction, or has cut out over the hills to visit some friend—some farmer out in the country, most likely."

A large crowd had collected by this time, including many women, who stood in the street, some weeping and imploring their husbands, sons or brothers to keep away from the mob, others angrily berating White. And it did not escape me that many of the men who passed me in the street scowled as they recognized me. The postmaster plucked me by the sleeve, and said in a low tone:

"Seems to me, if I were you, that I'd go back to the hotel, or get out of town. They seem to think you're too good a friend of White's. Take a fool's advice, and make yourself scarce!" And he retreated to his place of business, where he busied himself in putting up the shutters and closing the door.

Meanwhile, White's office being pretty thoroughly wrecked, the crowd moved off down the street, turning a corner, thus rendering it impossible to note their destination. I made my way back to the hotel. The landlord's face lighted up as I entered.

"Thank the Lord you are back, Mr. Rosser! Better keep inside till the boys quiet down. They didn't seem to like you. The marshal has telegraphed to the sheriff, and I s'pose he'll be down here with a posse in an hour or two. Keep inside till he comes. No sense in running into danger."

A distant cheer came to our ears, made up of wild and discordant shouts.

"They're out at Maxim's. I guess, giving him a visitation," said the landlord.

I wrote a telegram to George Barnard, asking him to come at once, in fulfillment of a promise I had made to do so if an outbreak of the miners took place. Then I went to my room, to await the outcome of the day.

CHAPTER X.

But a few days before these events, Mr. Henry Morton was closeted with several of the leading coal operators in an office in Columbus. He had telegraphed the day before to these gentlemen to meet him in that place at a designated time, and when he arrived he found them awaiting him.

Mr. Morton was himself a coal operator in the Hocking Valley—not in a small way, like Mr. White, and others of that class. He owned several mines, which were managed by resident operators. The gentlemen whom he had summoned to meet him were all of his class. Each owned important interests in the mines of the valley. The meeting was representative of a large majority of the mines.

Mr. Morton proceeded to business very promptly. The eight gentlemen, at his invitation and took seats around a large table in a rear room, and the door was locked to secure the meeting from interruption. After thanking them for their prompt response to his telegrams, Mr. Morton said:

"Gentlemen, I have some matters to submit for your consideration which, as you will find, are of a strictly private nature, and not to be talked about publicly. You are all familiar with the status of the coal strike, and the causes that have led to it. You will agree with me, I think, that conditions down the valley are as unsatisfactory to us, as operators and mine owners, as they are to the miners themselves."

A murmur of assent ran around the table.

"I have a proposition to make to you in the way of reaching a more satisfactory state of affairs."

"If you can suggest anything of that sort, we shall be most happy to listen to you, Mr. Morton," said a silver-haired gentleman across the table.

"Thank you, Mr. James. It is as yet nothing more than a suggestion; but if you all think well of it, there is no reason why it should not be put upon a working basis very speedily.

"My proposition—or suggestion—is this—that all the mines in the valley be merged into one large corporation. Let me state the matter in detail.

"Let us organize a company to take over all our individual holdings. Let a committee be appointed to place a valuation upon each man's property, he to receive stock in proportion to its value. Then let the management of the company operate the mines in a business-like way—working only enough mines at any given time as may be necessary to meet the demand. Hocking coal is a good article and finds sale in competition with any bituminous coal on this side of the Alleghanies.

"I beg your pardon," said he to one gentleman about to interrupt him; "let me finish what I have to say before discussion begins. We all know that there are more mines operating now than the demand warrants. What is the result? Why, that each operator tries to get orders enough to keep his mine working as much of the time as possible. To do this, each one shades his price a little. In other words, we have been competing with one another to such an extent that we are all selling coal to large dealers and wholesale consumers at too low a figure—less than we might get if we stop this ruinous competition, and less than the coal is really worth. Our customers have been reaping the profit instead of ourselves."

"But how about the other operators down the valley?" inquired one gentleman anxiously.

"I don't think, gentlemen," returned Mr. Morton, suavely, "that we need worry about any or all of them. If we find any one of them in a position to injure our plans, he can be taken into the deal; but I do not anticipate anything of the sort."

"Think we can freeze 'em out, eh, Morton?" queried another.

"Perhaps that expresses it as well as any other form of words. I do not apprehend that we will have any difficulty in buying any of them out at a very reasonable price after we get things into working order."

"Will the Hocking & Ohio River railway aid us in any way, Morton?" continued his interlocutor.

"You all know I am a director in that company, gentlemen, and I have not called you together on this matter without consulting my fellow-directors of the road, and obtaining their ideas. You know it has been a chronic source of complaint among the operators—especially the smaller ones," he interjected, with a meaning smile—"that in the rush season they can not get cars at any time they may want them. Of course the railroad company tries to supply all, but when thousands of cars are distributed all over the region east of the Mississippi, and there is a temporary shortage of 'empties' at the mines, it does as any business man would do—it takes care of its most important customers first. In other words, it gets most of its business from the large operators, and they are cared for first. Now, if all the mines in the valley—or all except a few smaller ones—are under our control, the car question will be solved to a large degree. The railroad company would be glad to do business with one company instead of with individual operators."

"But how would the miners be managed? What effect would this have upon them?" asked one listener.

"I think it would be better, in the long run, for them," responded Mr. Morton, "with the saving that would accompany the concentration of the operating management under one head, and the securing of better prices for the product by the abandonment of cutting them to get business, it might be possible to advance the mining rate enough to end the chronic discontent among the miners."

"How about their demand for a guarantee of a certain amount of work each month?"

"We all appreciate the difficulties of conceding such a demand. And I believe that, with an advance in the rate, and the knowledge that all the mines would be operated by one company, thus securing far more steadiness in mining operations, the miners would see the propriety of abandoning their second demand," responded Mr. Martin.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Davis, who had hitherto kept silent, listening attentively, "that our friend Morton has a workable plan. It will certainly make the coal business more profitable to us, for the two reasons assigned—increased economy of management, and the abandonment of cut-throat competition. I believe it will be a good thing for the miners, for we can then afford an advance in the ton rate to them. As for the smaller operators, it will be a little rough on them, I admit; but that we can not help. We can either take them in or else freeze them out of the business and then buy their holdings. And that is just what the department stores are doing with the smaller dealers. I think we should take the sense of this meeting on the adoption of Mr. Morton's plan; and, unless some one advances stronger reasons than occur to me, I think we will agree to it. Then we should consider steps for its immediate adoption. Does any gentleman find any serious objection to the plan?"

"I don't find any objection to the plan itself," replied one, "but I should like to hear a practical method of fixing the value of the properties of each operator."

"All in good time," said Mr. Davis. "First, let us decide whether we sufficiently favor Mr. Morton's plan to attempt to organize under it."

Then he asked each person in turn his view, and found all present in favor of the scheme.

"That settles that question. Next comes the most difficult question we shall have to meet—the valuation of individual holdings. What objection is there to Mr. Morton's plan of a committee to whom the work shall be committed?"

"Let each one of us prepare a statement, giving the area and location of his holdings, and the total number of tons of coal he has shipped from each mine for the past three years, for the information of the committee," suggested Mr. Morton.

This was favorably received, and an hour's brisk discussion followed, ending in the selection of a committee to the satisfaction of all those present.

"Now, there is one other point I would suggest," said Mr. Davis; "and that is, that this committee also consider the question as to who of the minor operators down the valley shall be, at the proper time invited to join us, and who should be ignored. We do not want an opposition strong enough to form a counter organization, nor do we want to take in every little fellow with one coal bank, which amounts to nothing."

"Better make the thing certain by taking them all in," remarked one. "Otherwise the fellows left out in the cold will raise a howl and the newspapers will roast us to a rich dark brown."

"Leave that to the committee," said Mr. Davis.

Then, after fixing a date for a second meeting, and pledging themselves to secrecy, the members of the conference dispersed, well pleased with their afternoon's work.

(To be continued.)

BRILLIANTS.

Be so kind as to be just.
—Thoreau.

No man can save his brother's soul
Nor pay his brother's debt.
—Matthew Arnold.

This world's no blot for us
Nor blank; it means intensely, and means good;
To find its meaning is my meat and drink.
—Browning.

Every man, for the sake of the great
blessed Mother in Heaven,
And for the love of his own little mother
on earth,
Should handle all woman-kind gently,
And hold them in all honor.
—Tennyson.

Grief should be
Like joy, majestic, equable, sedate,
Strong to consume small troubles; to commend
Great thoughts, grave thoughts, thoughts
lasting to the end.
—Aubrey de Vere

THE BLOSSOM.

Only a little shrivelled seed—
It might be flower or grass or weed;
Only a box of earth on the edge
Of a narrow, dusty window ledge;
Only a few scant summer showers,
Only a few clear, shining hours—
That was all. Yet God could make
Out of these, for a sick child's sake,
A blossom wonder as fair and sweet
As ever broke at an angel's feet.

Only a life of barren pain,
Wet with sorrowful tears of rain;
Warmed sometimes by a wandering gleam
Of joy that seemed but a happy dream.
Of life as common and brown and bare
As the box of earth in the window there;
Yet it bore at last the precious bloom
Of a perfect soull in a narrow room—
Pure as the snowy leaves that fold
Over the flower's heart of gold.
—Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

PhilosoPhic Maunderings.

As to the news that the coal strike is to end this week, it is simply grate!

When a man is charged with being drunk, he should, of course, be tried by a jury of his beers.

When they begin to throw the family library at each other, it may be termed a war of words.—Baltimore News.

The Tricks That Music Plays.

Elizabeth Ayres.

When he came into the box and stood facing the audience for a moment before taking his seat, his bearing was that of a man of mark and power. He was beyond the meridian of life, but his face was faintly etched by time, and his tall figure was as erect and firm as though chiselled from substance as unbendable as marble. His expression was unreadable, only his eyes, the telltales of the soul, betrayed the weariness of spirit born of world satiety. He sat alone, a stranger in a city where once he had been a personage and a man of many friends. Years of absence and forgetfulness had wrought the inevitable consequence; he was unknown and unwelcomed. He was not a figure to excite pity. To all outward appearances he was one upon whom fortune cast her sunniest smiles. The turmoil of his mind was the fire beneath the granite, and there is no granite where there has not first been fire.

It was the night of a concert. The great prima donna had finished her opening song, a bravura; an operatic, florid thing, that aroused admiring wonder but failed to touch the heart. She had responded to an encore with one of the old, plaintive melodies that throw wide the gates of memory for those who have lived, and fill with restless cravings the thoughts of those to whom life is, as yet, an unwritten page.

"Backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight ——"

There was a note of tears in the singer's deep-toned, mellow voice. Down in the depths of the hollow beyond the front row of orchestra chairs, the sombre tones of the 'cellos and the thinner plaint of the violins mourned an accompaniment.

"Backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight ——"

The words echoed and re-echoed in the ears of the listener in the box, making inaudible the other lines of the song. When it ended, the spell of quiet that follows the hush of a beautiful voice was over the people. Its magic held the man through the tempest of applause that burst with the awakening, and the storm swept around him unnoticed.

A song, a verse, a perfume, recall recollections that long have slumbered. The thunderbolts of Heaven, the deeps of Hell, the splendors of the Resurrection, resound and shadow and glow against the background of memory. The man who was now as an alien in surroundings once so familiar, was remembering. Before his mental vision the past was unrolling like a panorama. For him, time had turned backward in its flight. He was lost in the memory of a face that had been dust for many years.

It was from a scene like this that he had gone to a far country, exulting in the self-sufficient strength that derided the need of human love or sympathy to minister to his well-being. In the May-time of youth we forget that the roses of June soon wither, and the same roses never bloom again.

The face of the girl reflected on the mirror of his mind, was that of one to whom he had been as a god. Too unversed in guile to conceal the intensity of her feeling, she had let him see that he was the breath of her existence. He had thought her sweet and lovely, but his was not the nature to prize an affection won with so little exertion. He was fonder of her than of any other, but when the fever of ambition fired his veins, he left her with scarcely a regret. He believed he did not care. The pathos of her face when he spoke his farewell haunted him for awhile, but, in the excitement of carving a fortune that seemed to mold itself to his lightest touch as he willed, she became only a wraith, to whom, perhaps, sometime he would return and warm to life. No woman was so real or dear to him as his career of power and accumulation.

When the news of her death reached him, he was shocked that such a thing could happen. He felt a sense of injury, as if something had played him false which he had reckoned as stable and unfailing; but the fascination of successful world-endeavor acted like a narcotic on his sensation of regret and bereavement.

And so the years sped away, and with the passing years, passed the zest of achievement. Suddenly he became weary and was possessed with a longing to return to the place he had once called home. When he arrived, there was none to welcome; none to be made glad by his coming. He had gone to the concert lacking other diversion. The music had aroused in him emotions that had long lain dormant.

"Backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight ——"

The words repeated themselves, gathering strength with their repetition until they rang above the blare of the trumpets and the hollow roar of the kettle-drums beating the air as the surf, windlashed to fury, pounds against the rocks. Across the theatre was a young girl who reminded him of the one he had neglected to prize in the days gone by.

"Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight ——"

He breathed the line like a prayer. The music softened. The muted violins took up the strain, vibrating with melody that seemed like the springtime stealing over the land. His springtime had passed. He was realizing he had left neglected a flower of happiness he might have gathered and worn on his breast. And with the understanding, tears dimmed his eyes, the first that had ever risen there; tears for the past, tears for the future, tears for the sweetness that might have been.

His shoulders relaxed their poise and sank forward. His head drooped. The straight line of his lips quivered, whispering:

"The world is filled with folly and sin,
And love must cling where it can, I say;
For beauty is easy enough to win,
But one isn't loved every day."

LACONICS FROM LIFE.

ROUNDABOUT, BUT SURE.

"Was their marriage a success?"

"Eminently so. They both agree that they never have been so happy as since they separated."

MORE SO.

"I can't imagine anything more unsatisfactory than a meal at our boarding house," said the chronic grumbler.

"No," replied the impressionable young man. "Evidently you never got a kiss from your best girl over the telephone."

KNEW HOW TO GET IT.

"So you are going to get an automobile?"

"Yes," answered the man who is always thinking of his health. "The doctor says I must walk more."

HIGH PRAISE.

Barber—What do you think of this soap?

Victim—Never tasted better.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Dashaway—What shall I do? Take Miss Finkerly to the theatre or sit with her for three hours in the back parlor?

Castleton—Well, one will cost you $5, and the other all the way from five to ten thousand a year.

ABILITY.

"There goes the celebrated Dr. Soakum. During the past year he has discovered three new diseases."

"What of it? They are all curable."

"Maybe so. But the time of recovery is very long and lucrative."

Put His Foot In It.

Mrs. Ferguson reached over, took a long, dark hair off her husband's shoulder, and held it up for his inspection.

"That," he said, angry at her implied suspicion, "is from the horse's mane. I have just been currying him."

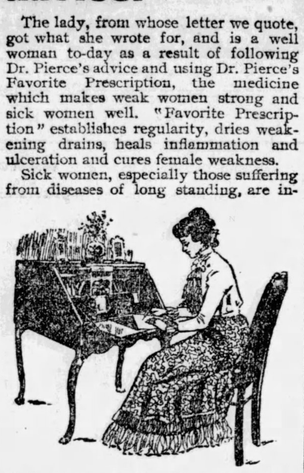
"What made you suppose," she asked haughtily, "that I thought it was anything else?"

At which he shrank back behind his newspaper again, feeling as if he had kicked hard at something, and missed it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I wrote to Dr. Pierce for his advice."

The lady, from whose letter we quote, got what she wrote for, and is a well woman to-day as a result of following Dr. Pierce's advice and using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the medicine which makes weak women strong and sick women well. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



"I can truthfully say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine and deserves the praise given it," writes Mrs. Emma Spooner, of Lakeview, Montcalm Co., Mich., Box 268. "I was sick four months, and the medicine prescribed by the doctors did me no good. Finally I wrote to Dr. Pierce for his advice. He answered in a very kind letter instructing me what to do. I followed his advice and to-day am a well woman, thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

SANTA MARIA, THE GUATEMALAN VOLCANO

The volcano of Santa Maria, in the department of Quezaltenango, northwestern part of Guatemala, which has been in eruption for several days, has not been considered an active volcano. There are several towns and villages near it. It is only about ten miles from the recently ruined town of Quezaltenango, and fifteen miles from Mezatenango, which has about 6,000 inhabitants.

The height of the volcano is 12,457 feet, or about three times as high as Mount Pelee, in Martinique.

Guatemala suffered severely from earthquakes several days last April when many towns and villages along the Cordillera were either totally or partly reduced to ruins. The towns of Quezaltenango and Amititian capitals respectively of the departments bearing the same name, were destroyed.

Quezaltenango had 25,000 inhabitants and Amititian 10,000. At least 500 persons were killed in Quezaltenanga and several hundred more in Amititian. The total loss of life from the earthquakes has been estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000, and the latter estimate has proved from recent investigations to be more nearly correct.

Earthquakes have not been the terror of Guatemala as much as volcanic eruptions.

There are six active volcanos in the country and the most notable one is the Water Volcano, which destroyed the old city of Guatemala in 1541, and also the city which was built practically on the ruins. This second city was destroyed in 1774.

The present city of Guatemala is about 24 miles from where the first city stood. It was built at a longer distance from the Water Volcano inasmuch as the Guatemalans did not wish to be continually rebuilding the capital.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

FUN OF THE COLLEGE BOYS

Effective Threat.

A man hired by John Smith & Co.
Loudly declared that he'd tho.
Man that he saw
Dumping dirt near the store,
The drivers, therefore, didn't do.
—Columbia Jester.

Advice to Suitors.

Before you pop the question you'd better question pop.—Princeton Tiger.

Muffled at 9:30.

Fusser—Up at Wellesley you can't call on a girl after 9:30.

Cusser—Gee! They must be a lot of curfew belles.—Harvard Lampoon.

Why Not?

If any one can stop a minute, why don't some one stop the flight of time.—Penn. Punch Bowl.

Needy Trousers.

"Were you ever in a tight fix?" asked the Decorative Knot.

"Well," replied the Trousers, "I've often been pressed for money."—Princeton Tiger.

A Case of Heredity.

Cholly—D'you know, Miss Sharp, I believe some people inherit their stupidity.

Miss Sharp—But, Mr. Saphead, it is not proper to speak that way of your parents.—Columbia Jester.

An Awful Fate.

Full many a mortal, young and old,
Has gone to his sarcophagus,
Thro' pouring water icy cold
Adown his warm œsophagus.
—Chaparrel.

Alumni Notes.

T. Forger Smith, '88 C., of Cowlady, Tex., lately invented a process called the "X Raise." He raised a check for a few X's in December and at once attracted the attention of the Secret Service. Mr. Smith has left Texas and will travel—rapidly—for a few years.

Picker Harper, Bach. Music, '92 C., will organize a Tin-Can-Ta ta for three discerts to be torn apart in chapel during February. Mr. Harper expresses the opinion that music has a bright future at Pennsylvania since the University Band disorganized.—Penn. Punch Bowl.

LAWYER OUTWITTED.

Not a few stories are told to show how glib-tongued lawyers are sometimes outwitted by dull, unlikely witnesses. The following is a case in point:

In a dispute over a right of way, the agent for the landlord, who objected to the right, was cross-questioning a venerable laborer, who had testified that, to his own personal knowledge, there had been a right of way over the disputed land ever since he was a boy of 5.

"And how old are you now?" asked the lawyer.

"Eighty-five."

"But surely you can't remember things which occurred when you were a boy of 5, 80 years ago?" said the lawyer, in affected incredulity.

"Deed an' I can, sir. I can mind a year afore that, when your father—auld Skinflint, as we used to call him——"

"That will do. You may go," said the lawyer, reddening furiously as a titter ran round the court.

"—got an awfu' wallopin' frae Jean Macintosh——"

"That'll do!" roared the lawyer, wrathfully.

"—for cheatin' her twa-'ear auld lassie——"

"Do you hear? Go away, I say."

"—oot o' the change of a thrupenny bit," concluded the venerable witness triumphantly, as he slowly left the witness box.—Scottish American.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington st., Boston:

Under the title, Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes, Mr. Edward L. Morse has endeavored to describe briefly the way in which those Orientals in whom the people of the West are becoming more and more interested, live within and without their homes in their native towns. It is an interesting book, well illustrated.

The Shadow of the Czar, a novel, by John R. Carling, has a thrilling climax in every chapter, and the excitement is intense. It is nicely illustrated.

With a Saucepan Over the Sea is the name of a book of recipes from the kitchens of foreign countries, selected and compiled by Adelaide Koen. England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and other European countries are represented with formulas for the making of palatable dishes peculiar to each nation.

Fourteen centuries of prayer, aspiration and praise have been united in one harmony of devotion, in a book bearing the title, Prayers, Ancient and Modern.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Captain Macklin, by Richard Harding Davis, is the story of a West Point boy with a setting in a Central American revolution. It is an interesting story, and well illustrated.

Through Hidden Shensi, by Francis H. Nichols, is the story of a journey through a province in the northwest corner of China, with a population of nearly eight millions. It is a most valuable addition to our knowledge of wonderful China.

Eternalism; A Theory of Infinite Justice, by Orlando J. Smith, is an argument for the pre-existence of the soul. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Lavender and Old Lace, by Myrtle Reed, is a quaint and sweet love story of the old-fashioned kind, and well worth reading by every one. Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York.

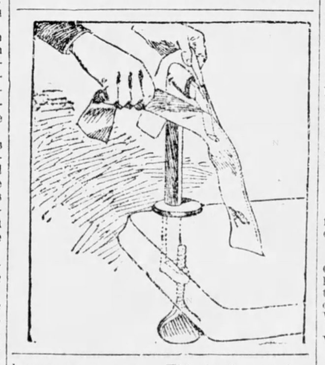
Barbara Ladd, by Chas. G. D. Roberts, is a novel of the days before the Revolution, and running through that struggle. It is a good story. L. C. Page & Co., 200 Summer st., Boston.

The Lost Wedding Ring is the title of a book containing nine talks discussing the subject of marriage. They are written by Dr. Cortland Myers, whose aim is to show the way to lasting happiness in married life. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Poems of Power is a volume of the latest poems of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, all illustrative of the divine power that is within every human being—the power of rightly directed thought. The W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago.

DEVICE FOR RIPPING STITCHES

It is the practice of many economical women to use the material from which their dresses are made over and over again in other garments, after the original production has gone one of style, and in making these alterations the need for the little tool shown in the drawing



becomes apparent. This implement has been invented for ripping stitches and seams of all kinds in any material, without injury to the cloth. The ripper is shown mounted on a standard and clamped to a table, leaving both hands free to guide the cloth across the table, which is inserted in a socket at the upper end of the support. The blunt end of the cutter acts as a guard to prevent the cloth from running upon the sharp edge of the blade and also prevents the point from running into the cloth. The operator sits back of the ripper, and, pulling the cloth towards her, will draw the stitches onto the sharp edge of the blade and sever them. If desired the cutting blade can be mounted in a handle for use in one hand, but better results can be obtained when it is firmly fastened in a holder and the work is drawn over the blade, since this allows the operator to have the free use of both hands in guiding the work.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

The Reward of Ungallantry.

When Prof. Adolf von Menzel is at Kissengen in the summer for his annual "cure," he is bound to have his nerves agitated by the vagaries of some of the other sex. The famous painter cannot tolerate women, yet many of them do not know it. On the other hand, he is very fond of music. He is always in the "Kur" garden when the band plays, and one day, while listening to the strains of his favorite march, a couple of ladies in his neighborhood upset his equanimity by extraloud talking.

"I wish those geese would not cackle so loud," remarked Menzel to his friend, who was sitting at the opposite table, whereupon one of the geese seized the opportunity for introducing herself, and, stepping up to him, said in a tone that showed she was not in the least offended:

"Might I ask you to give me that in writing?"—London Daily Telegraph.

ChangeNeeded.

It has been noted by a close observer that every year for a third of a century the fair visitors "have outnumbered those of any previous fair, fully 100,000 persons having passed through the gates on Big Thursday." Isn't it about time the figures were changed?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ARE YOU AMBITIOUS?

Coffee Makes Some People Helpless.

We inherit our temperaments. Some children are happy and bright, while others are nervous and cross. Care should be taken that the child is given proper food and drink so as not to increase natural nervousness or to bring it on; but this is often overlooked by mothers who permit their children to drink coffee without check.

The wife of a groceryman living in Siloam, Mo., says, "I was born with a nervous temperament, and this was increased by my parents giving me coffee when a child, unconscious of its bad effect on my nervous system. In time, a cup of coffee in the morning invariably soured on my stomach, and a single cup at night would make me nervous and wakeful and often cause a distressing heart-burn. Last year I laid in bed all summer with nervous prostration, a complete wreck from coffee drinking. I craved a good, nourishing, hot drink and commenced to use Postum Food Coffee.

There was a gradual improvement in my health almost from the commencement of using Postum. I could sleep well, the heart-burn and nervousness disappeared, my stomach trouble stopped, and now (a year later) I have gone from the sick-bed into the store behind the counter day after day; from a helpless to a stirring business woman, with new life and strength, new hopes and ambition; from the pale, weak 102-pound woman to the present weight of 120 pounds. Thanks to Postum.

We carry Postum in stock and recommend it to our customers; we love to sell it and often give a trial quantity to the faltering to induce them to use this health-giving drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Cure Catarrh At Home.

A Practical Remedy So Simple and Pleasant That Even a Child Can Use It.

A neglected cold lays the foundation for catarrh; neglected catarrh lays the foundation for consumption. Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure will break up the cold, or cure the catarrh and prevent consumption.

The symptoms of catarrh are a discharge, which is either blown from the nose or runs back and drops into the throat; a dull headache; a stopped-up feeling in the nose and head; extreme liability to take cold, etc. These conditions often lead to noises in the head, deafness, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, indigestion and consumption.

If you suffer from any of the above troubles you should begin the proper treatment at once.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known to medical science for these diseases. It cures 95 out of every 100 cases.

Mrs. T. B. Teel, Clanton, Ala., writes: "Cured my boy of catarrh of four years' standing." Mr. Joe F. Williams, Zion, Miss., writes: "Cured my catarrhal deafness." Mr. J. J. Mitchell, Warfield, Tenn., writes: "It removed every symptom before I had used three boxes."

Samples Mailed Free.

In order to demonstrate its virtues, a three days' trial treatment will be mailed absolutely free to any interested sufferer. The price of the remedy is $1.00 per box (one month's treatment), sent postpaid. Address Dr. Blosser Company, 348 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

A JOKE BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET

Lady Henry Somerset would probably be only too glad if the taunt, "England is a nation of drunkards," rightly or wrongly attributed to her, should touch the conscience of her country-people. For dramatic results are sometimes only secured by exaggeration. And Lady Henry knows the full value of the dramatic. Probably she inherited her fervor and charm from certain cavalier ancestors, but more especially from her mother, a French lady, grandfather of one of the courtiers of Louis XVI. So beautiful was this lady that her portrait alone, painted by Mr. G. F. Watts, caused Lord Somerset to fall in love and seek her hand. Their daughter, born in other circles, it has been said, might have queened it in the dramatic profession. Some eight or ten years ago it was she and her cousin, Lady Dudley, so perfectly personated two French grandes dames that they actually deceived the servants of Eastnor castle, Lady Henry's home. The mistress "wore a veil, carried a lorgnette, signed her name in the visitor's, Duchesse de Montmorenci," and talked French." The housekeeper, who was disgusted at their lack of appreciation of the pictures, was not even appeased by the gift of half a sovereign, and exclaimed afterward to Lady Henry "that Duchesse de Montmorenci is a disagreeable creature."—London Daily Chronicle.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

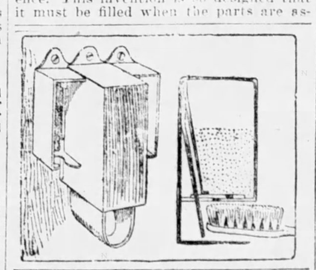
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TOOTH BRUSH AND POWDER CABINET

The non-reliable bottle to prevent the substitution of liquids of inferior quality for the original, has been invented and reinvented until there are any number of them on the market, but it is probable that the device pictured in the accompanying drawing is the first non-refillable tooth-powder cabinet in existence. This invention is so designed that it must be filled when the parts are assembled, thus making it necessary to have a new powder receptacle with each supply of powder, and thereby identifying a certain brand of powder. As the receptacle also provides a place for the suspension of a pair of brushes and has an automatic feed for distributing the powder to the brush it is a novelty which may become popular in the household. The cabinet is made of sheet metal, with a rack on either side of the central compartment, for the suspension of the brushes, and before the cover is secured in place the receptacle is filled with the powder. The drawing at the right shows the manner in which the head of the brush is introduced beneath the powder holder to force the spring tongue back and bring the two openings into alignment, allowing the powder to fall on the bristles as the sliding plate is reciprocated.



A BRET HARTE STORY.

In an article of reminiscences, Mary Stuart Boyd says that the late Bret Harte never obtruded his personality. He also had a dread of people regarding him for his work only, not for himself. "Why didn't you tell me it was Bret Harte who sat next me at dinner last night?" wailed one of society's smartest young matrons, in a note to her hostess, the morning after a large dinner party; "I have always longed to meet him, and I would have been so different had I only known who my neighbor was." "Now why can't a woman realize that this sort of thing is insulting?" queried the author, to whom the hostess had forwarded her friend's letter. "If Mrs. —— talked with me, and found me uninteresting as a man, how could she expect to find me interesting because I was an author?"—Argonaut.

Ladies! Now for Gray Hair.

Red hair for ladies is still considered handsome, but it is no longer fashionable. We are told that the latest Paris fashion is gray hair, and it is stated that nothing is more becoming for a thirty-year-old lady than silver locks.—Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet.

At Her Own Risk.

"Keep your mouth shut," exclaimed the brutal husband, who was teaching his wife to play ping pong.

"How dare you to speak to me like that!" she demanded.

"All right, then, keep it open," he acquiesced, "but remember, if the ball is lost, you pay for it."—Ohio State Journal.

Mrs. Lott's Failing.

Sunday School Teacher—And so Lot's wife was turned to salt. Can any one tell why?

Willie (from the rear)—She was too fresh.—Harvard Lampoon.

BATTLE IN A PARK TREE

Squirrels Driven Out of Their Nest by Highholes After Hot Fighting.

Any one who walks through the Seventy-second street gate on the west side of Central park these days may see an old man sitting on a bench not far from the entrance, says the New York Sun. The old man has been in the same place since the beginning of spring. He never takes his eyes from the top of a tall maple tree which stands a few yards away.

A young man asked him the other day why he was so much interested in the maple tree. The old man told this story:

"Some years ago I retired from business. I live in that big house which you see directly across on the opposite side of the park. I find more enjoyment in coming into the park and watching the animals and studying nature's work than in anything else.

"Some three months ago I made the acquaintance of two little squirrels. It wasn't long before they got to know me well and would eat out of my hand. The little animals would let no one else touch them.

"I saw those squirrels build their nest in a hole at the top of that maple tree. Now you may not believe it, but there are very few trees in this park that are decayed. As soon as a limb or the trunk of a tree begins to rot the tree is either cut down or the decayed limb is sawed off.

"That hole was a fine spot for a nest for those squirrels—my squirrels I used to call them—and day after day I saw them gather leaves and other things for their nest. They were apparently just as happy as could be until about two weeks ago.

"One day I saw two highholes fly into that tree. The highhoe, as you know, is a woodpecker. Their bills are not strong enough to dig into a solid tree and they make their nest in trees that are decayed.

"These highholes were mating. That was plainly evident. They saw this hole, and it seemed to me that they immediately decided that was the right spot for them.

"But the squirrels had possession of the hole and how were the highholes going to eject them? They weren't long in coming to a decision on that point. They decided to fight for it, and they did.

"My boy, it was a terrible battle. The highholes flew at the squirrels and they fought in that hole and out of it, the air resounding with the sounds of their strife. It was an even battle for at least five minutes.

"Then one of the highholes with a mighty sweep stuck his bill straight into the back of one of the squirrels, just behind the head. The power of the blow was so great that the squirrel's back must have been broken, for the little animal just straightened out and dropped lifeless to the ground.

"His companion dead, the other squirrel deserted the nest, and the highholes with cries of triumph went in and took possession. But then a strange thing happened.

"Not over ten minutes had elapsed before the squirrel came back bringing along another squirrel. I soon discovered that the squirrel whose companion had been killed in the fight had gone out and taken up with another squirrel and the two were returning to fight for the nest that had been seized by the highholes.

"They climbed up the tree, but the highholes were on the alert and ready for another battle. The highholes held their ground, fought savagely and routed the squirrels. But not until one of them—the one that had been in the first fight—was bleeding from several cuts on the face.

"The squirrels didn't go very far away. They stopped near that tree over there, and seemed to be planning another attack. I guess they had had enough for that day, however, and I saw them wander off very disconsolate.

"I waited all that day to see them return. They didn't. The next day I came here early and I have been coming here every day since, watching and hoping for the squirrels to come back and fight for that nest.

"I have about given up all hope, though, that they will return. The highholes have been having a very happy time, and while I have been watching them three or four little highholes have appeared.

"Now that story may not interest you a bit, but it has me. There are tragedies in the animal world just as there are among ourselves."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

HE MEANT TO TELL THE TRUTH

M. A. P. tells a typical Irish story of a witness who was being examined at the Studdert remount inquiry, lately held in Ireland. He was asked:

"Did you sell Major Studdert a horse?"

"No, sor."

"Did your father sell Major Studdert a horse?"

"No sor."

"Did your grandfather sell him a horse?"

"No, sor."

"Well, then, did any member of your family sell Major Studdert anything?"

"Yes, sor."

"Who did then?"

"I did, sor."

"And what did you sell Major Studdert?"

"I sold him a mare, sor."

The counsel sat down and the court roared.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or better I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

FREE

A New Cure For

Kidney and Bladder

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

JAMES THOMAS, No. 120 E St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists, the PIPER METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 90 days; it acts directly on the kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies, in the NEW YORK WORLD, that it has saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water.

Mr. James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., writes:—Was cured of a usually fatal Kidney Trouble after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery. Hon. H. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Many ladies, including Mrs. E. B. Dinsmore, South Deerfield, Mass., and Mrs. James Young, Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to women.

That you may judge the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you One Large Case by mail Free. It is a Sure Specific and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, 488 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

It Is Japan Clover.

Editor Farmstead:—As the specimen of the plant I sent you got lost, I enclose you now a better. I was out today working over acres of it, where two years ago it was tussling with the sedge grass, but now it has full possession. I also noticed a bad wash in the steep part of the fields, and this strange plant had taken possession of the ditch and so lined it from bottom to top as to make it impervious to the washing rains. It is to me a very strange plant. It stands more thickly on the ground than any grasses known. On rich ground it will grow six or eight inches high. You may see by two of the specimens I send you that they were mowed off when cutting my hay, and now the suckers have blooms, and a bloom on this plant is very seldom seen. And now the name and home of this plant I would like to know. —E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

We submitted the above letter and the inclosed plants to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., and have received the following reply:

Editor Blade:—Respecting the letter and the enclosed plants, I beg to report as follows:

E. S. H. has enclosed three different plants, not one, as he evidently intended. Among these is a specimen of the plant about which I presume information is desired. This is Japan clover, Lespedeza striata, one of the valuable forage plants of the clover family for the southern states. Accidentally introduced into Carolina between 25 and 30 years ago, it has become dispersed over the Southern states as far north as the Ohio river, and is one of their most valuable legumes. As indicated, it is known as Japan clover, but belongs to the genus Lespedeza, and not to the genus Trifolium, to which our usual clover belongs. Like crimson clover, this Japan clover is an annual and is self-seeding on the lands such as are described by your Tennessee correspondent. The seed is high priced in the market, but where the plant has become established it reseeds itself easily. About 6 to 8 pounds of seed may be sown per acre, either in the fall or in the spring, with oats for new seeding. The plant, however, does not flourish in a climate such as Ohio, but this in no way detracts from its value for the south.

Publications of the Department of Agriculture will furnish further information concerning Japan clover.

One other plant enclosed is a small one known to botanists as Diodia teres, rough buttonweed.

The plant alluded to as sprouting after being cut off is apparently a mint of some sort, but I have not been able to determine it correctly, as it is merely a fragment. Very respectfully,

A. D. SELBY, Botanist.

Artichokes for Stock Food.

Editor Farmstead:—As I have had several years' experience with the artichoke along the line of growing, harvesting, cultivating and feeding, I can say there is no cheaper nor healthier crop grown for hogs than the artichoke. I have raised as high as 800 bushels per acre and as many as 1,700 bushels in one season. The nutrition of an artichoke is in the form of sugar in solution, therefore it is ready for use with very little internal preparation on the part of the eater. To make the value of the artichoke stronger I will give the chemical analysis of a few important roots:

	Flesh forming.	Fat forming.
Carrots	6	66
Mangolds	4	102
White turnips	1	40
Artichokes	10	188

There are several varieties of artichokes, some the same as potatoes of not little value. The white French are good yielders, but grow too rough and nubby for cattle and horses, but are all right for hogs.

I have discarded the French variety, but have succeeded at last in obtaining a smooth, long variety, something of the nature of a sweet potato. To obtain a large yield they must be planted in rows and cultivated the same as potatoes, the seed cut with one or two eyes on a piece and one piece in a hill. Good corn land will produce a large yield of artichokes; never plant in the back field, but near the hog-pen where you can turn in when ripe, as freezing does not injure them, and of course if any are left in the ground they will come up in the spring, but if hogs are allowed free access to the patch there will be none to come up. There is no root crop grown to equal the artichoke for the milch cow. It has been tested at creameries with splendid results. Have only been taking The Blade a short time, but am more than pleased with it.—Farmer, Sidney, Mich.

Poke Root for Garget.

Editor Farmstead:—I want to thank the readers who sent in the remedy for garget this last season. It is simply that terrible old poke root. Time after time has the question been asked, what is a remedy for garget? Let me say right here that it is a deadly poison for horses. I have used it for garget with good results whenever it comes on. An ounce at one time would be a big dose. Feed till relieved, sliced in the bran or slop. I have had the best results fed to a cow just coming fresh, when the udder began to swell and cake, feeding at night, and in the morning all the swelling was gone.

Another good remedy is strong soapsuds—home-made soap, of ashes lye—as hot as you can bear the hand in it. Hold the vessel under the udder and with a cloth bathe the udder several times a day. This last is also good for caked breast on a woman, and then apply a hog nonilice, as hot as can be borne.—M., Springfield, Mo.

Blue-Grass Curing Method.

Editor Farmstead:—Since hog-killing time has reached us, I get numbers of inquiries and requests for this recipe, called the "Blue grass cured method for hams and bacon." The young farmer who desires to read the Weekly Blade, so I send it, and others also can be benefitted by it:

When the meat is taken up to be dried, I wash it in clean, hot water, and while damp I sprinkle powdered borax all over the flesh side of every piece. This keeps away all insects and skippers, and preserves the taste of the meat. Although my hams and shoulders hung in the meat-house until cured, without even a sack over them, they were not injured. If the summer is very dry, I rewash, and put more borax on in July and August.

Each ham may be tied up in a canvas or paper bag, and it may be left hanging in a cool, dry place. When wanted for use, it will be found juicy and sweet. Shoulders may be cured in the same way. I have used this method for years, says the Blue Grass farmer, and have always had excellent meat.—S. H., Ky.

Whenever The Blade fails to arrive, kindly drop us a postal card at once, giving the date of the missing number, and we will be pleased to send another. Every care is taken in mailing, and where a paper fails to reach a subscriber the fault is generally in the mails, or in his own postoffice.—Editor.

An Useful Recipe.

Editor Farmstead:—I will send a recipe we cut from The Blade over twenty-five years ago, and find it a cure for almost everything that needs a salve, on man or beast. Will you please give it room again?

Take 4 ozs. lard, 2 ozs. beeswax, 1¼ ozs. alcohol, 1 oz. olive oil, 1¼ ozs. oil origanum, ¾ oz. laudanum, ⅝ oz. camphor gum.

Put the lard and beeswax in a vessel that can be stood in another one containing hot water, and still till they are both melted. The other things should be put in one bottle at the druggist's, so they can all be added at one time. Stir till cold, as it will begin to get thick as soon as it cooks. This is very good for sore teats on cows and will stick without being tied on in a cloth. Try it and see it Bossie will not be quiet when you milk. It is good on burns and frost bites.—M. Springfield, Mo.

Cure for Farcy.

Editor Farmstead:—If P. S., Bela, Pa., will use the following recipe on her horse it will cure it of farcy, as I have used it a number of times, and never knew it to fail: Mix 8 ounces of sulphur, 4 ounces of saltpetre, and 2 ounces of black antimony together, and give the horse a tablespoonful once a day. Be sure to keep the horse from getting wet while taking this powder.—J. A., Chillicothe, Ohio.

Warts on Cow's Teats.

Editor Farmstead:—W. S. M., in the September 18 issue of The Blade, wished some one to tell him how to take warts off a cow's teats. In answer to his inquiry tell him to rub her teats well with sooty grease or meat fryings, each time before milking, and in a short time they will be gone.

Can any one give a simple cure for corns on people's toes?—Colorado Reader.

An Error in Printing.

Editor Farmstead:—In my inquiry in the Farmstead of October 22, headed "Mysterious Death of Cows," there was one mistake which I would like corrected. State cane fodder instead of corn fodder. Pardon me for writing again. I would not do so, but I want to know if cane fodder will kill cattle, and I want The Blade readers to give their views. Please correct, as I am anxious to know about it.—W. R. B., Gordon, N. C.

Horseradish in Bottles.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one kindly tell me through the Farmstead how horseradish is prepared and put up in bottles, so it will keep and retain its flavor, the same as that we buy in bottles at the grocery?—Subscriber, Mamesburg, Pa.

The English Sparrow.

Editor Farmstead: I have been a reader of The Blade for many years and find much valuable information in the Farmstead. I would be pleased to know whether there is any means in use to prevent the destruction of kaffir corn by the English sparrow. Is said sparrow considered a valuable bird on the farm? If not, is there any means being employed to prevent its increase? Two years ago I planted two rows of kaffir corn across my garden and when the seed was in milk these birds destroyed it. This year I planted about one-fourth of an acre and again they

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Suppressed Negro Vote.

"Why is it that the negroes of the South are not allowed to vote for Congressmen? The latter are not state officers, but national officers. If the laws there deprive them of the right to vote for state officers, this should not prevent them from voting for national officers. Why is it that the United States does not protect its citizens?"—W. M. S., Packwaukee, Wis.

We think the above covers the inquiries in your three pages. We have announced these points before, and must therefore be brief. In the closing part, you seem to think that citizenship and the rigat to vote mean the same thing. They do not. The United States confers citizenship—the individual states confer the right to vote. Second, Representatives in Congress are not national officers in the sense you mean; they are considered by all constitutional lawyers as the direct representatives of the people of the states, as the two senators from each state are representative of the state itself as a political entity, and not directly representatives of the people of the state. The fact that the general government pays their salaries does not change this relation. The national constitution gives no one the right to vote; it leaves that to the states. We know a vast number of people think differently, but they are in error. As the matter stands today, if a state does not allow a man to vote, there is no provision of the national constitution, nor law of Congress, which confers on him any right to vote. He must look to the state for that. This is one of the queer situations that result from our double-headed system of government—that is, by state and by nation.

The Chinese and America.

"What is known about the discovery of America by the Chinese? Does the recent unearthing of the buried city in Mexico go to strengthen the claim that America was known to the Chinese in very ancient times, and when?"—J. W. G., Dunning, Nebraska.

There is nothing whatever known about a discovery of America by the Chinese. America is geologically as old as Asia; why imagine that America was necessarily settled from Asia? There is not the slightest proof of such a theory. The only thing that has been adduced as evidence is that, in Mexico and Central America, a few ancient statues have been discovered which resemble the Chinese in features. But this proves nothing. Any one familiar with the rude sculpture of prehistoric man knows that such resemblances must be accidental. One might as well argue that, because there are flint arrow-heads found in Europe, and flint arrow-heads in the United States, therefore the prehistoric man of the United States must have discovered Europe. That, as you can see, is absurd. The most modern scientific view is that mankind did not originate, from one race, but that, in different portions of the globe, different races of men developed, under the same general conditions, but with special circumstances with regard to each race that made it different from the others. There is no reason be given why America should not have been the original home of several different races, the same as the Eastern Continent.

Big Trees.

"Please give a description and size of the large trees of California."—M. H., Richmond, Ind.

The big trees of California belong to the genus sequoia, or redwood. Some California miners, while out prospecting, came upon what is now known as the Calaveras grove. The Mariposa and Fresno groves were discovered afterward, and later Prof. William H. Brewer made known the existence of extensive forests of the same trees along the western flank of the Sierra Nevada. The three groves mentioned, however, contain the largest specimens. Thirty feet is not an unusual diameter, and some have measured 33 and 36 feet, with the stumps of even greater diameter, and a height of 275 to 450 feet. These trees grow very rapidly when young, but after they have reached their maturity, which is in something over 1,00 years, they make but little growth.

Child Marriages in India.

"In a recent newspaper article I read that among the Mohammedans of India girls are betrothed at birth, married as young as two or three years, and become mothers at six or seven. Is this a fact?"—Subscriber, Wyo., N. C.

One would think it would not need any assurance for you to understand that a child of six or seven can not be a mother. In warm climates puberty comes to both males and females at an earlier age than in cold climates—that is, at twelve or thirteen, as a rule. Marriages of girls born in India are merely marriage contracts, and not among the Mohammedans, but those of the native religion. The child wife does not go to her husband until she is in her teens. The person who wrote the article to which you refer, certainly misunderstood the speaker, or else the latter was a fearful liar.

The Suez Canal.

"Please tell me when the Suez canal was built and what it cost?"—W. A., Santa Fe, N. M.

The Suez canal was begun in 1859 and finished in 1869, at a cost of about $83,000,000. It was constructed under the supervision of the famous De Lesseps. It is 95 miles long and 26 feet deep, but since 1896 workmen have been engaged in deepening it at an estimated cost of $40,000,000 more. The stock is quoted at five times the par value.

Health and Longevity.

"Are health and longevity hereditary, or are they obtained by careful, prudent, temperate habits?"—J. N. R., Leslie, Mich.

Heredity plays its part in this: That thoroughly healthy and strong parents will have children with better constitutions than parents who are sickly and weak. After that, it is a matter of environment. The child that lives in a clean, dry, modern house, where he has plenty of sunlight and fresh air day and night; whose body is kept clean by daily bathing, and whose parents watch carefully over his physical welfare, will grow up a strong man, with better chances for long life than if his surroundings had not been good. When he grows to manhood the same rules apply. If he has an occupation that gives him proper exercise, without too exhausting labor, if he eats proper food, indulges in no excess and takes proper care of his body, his chances for long life are much increased.

St. Anthony's Falls.

"Where are the Falls of St. Anthony?"—H. B., Theresa, Fla.

The Falls of St. Anthony are in the Mississippi river, in Minnesota. The waters of the river go over a sloping ledge of rock, with a total fall of 18 feet. This fall gives a splendid water power, which caused the city of Minneapolis to be built at the spot, and also caused that city to become the center of the flour industry.

Mardi Gras.

"Will you please tell me all you can of Mardi Gras? Is it only a festival, or a commemorative of some event in history?"—C. R. S., Plymouth, O.

Mardi is the French word for Tuesday and gras is French for "fat;" hence it means "Fat Tuesday." It is a name applied by the French Catholics to a festival of their church. The fast of Lent begins on Ash Wednesday; Mardi Gras is the day before. The Italians call it the carnival, which means "farewell to flesh," because in Lent the eating of flesh is forbidden. The French call it Fat Tuesday, because they make it a day of feasting.

Booker T. Washington.

"Will you please give the principal events in the life of Booker T. Washington?"—M. W., Salem, Ind.

J. H., Johnson City, Tenn., also asks a similar question.

Booker Tallaferro Washington was born near Hale's Ford, Va., in slavery, about 1859. He graduated at Hampton Institute, Virginia, in 1875. He was a teacher in that institution until elected by the state authorities of Alabama as head of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. We know nothing of his financial circumstances.

The Bible.

"Is there any difference between the Catholic and the Protestant Bibles? Had one more books than the other? If so, what are they?"—E. P., Bono, O.

They are simply different translations of the same Hebrew and Greek books. The main difference is that the version used by the Roman Catholics includes in the Old Testament the books which Protestants class as the Apocrypha.

Holy Water.

"Where do the Catholics get the holy water which is used in their churches?"—W. A. P., Rugiers, Ky.

They get it from the nearest spring, well hydrant or other source of ordinary water for domestic uses. It is called "blessed" or "holy" water because it is formally consecrated and blessed by the priest.

Mister."

"Where did the word 'mister' originate (usually written Mr.), and what is the meaning of that word?"—D. E. M., Sexton, N. C.

The words mister and master are the same word, with different spellings. Both were formerly spelled mester, maister, mayster, etc. The word mister has lost its real meaning (the same as master), and has become a mere conventional title, nearly always written in abbreviated form, as Mr.

The word "missus," written Mrs., is the same as mistress, and is derived in a similar manner.

States, and How Made.

"How many states are there in the Union, and under what conditions may a territory become a state?"—G. D., Townville, Pa.

There are 45 states in the Union. Why did you not borrow a geography of the nearest schoolboy, and refer to it? There are no fixed conditions in the constitution under which a state is to be admitted. Whenever congress passes a bill to admit a territory as a state, it is done. Usually, it is not till the territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to one representative in congress, though this is not required; nor does the possession of that population entitle a state to admission. The whole matter is in the hands of congress.

Columbus' Remains.

"I read in a paper that Columbus' body was taken up and buried on Spanish soil If they have taken it up, please tell me in your paper when, and where he was removed."—J. R., Forest, O.

After the Spaniards, by the treaty of Paris, agreed to yield up sovereignty over Cuba, the remains of Columbus were taken from their resting place in the cathedral at Havana, and removed to Spain, where they were again interred.

Zoroaster.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Zoroaster, and state his religious creed."—R. S. G., Leaksville, N. C.

There is doubt in the minds of modern critics whether Zoroaster, or Zarathushtra, was a real person, or a myth. The point is not settled, and never may be. Assuming that there was really such a person, there is nothing definite as to his history. He was probably a Bactrain by birth, and his name seems to mean "the owner of old camels." The dates of his birth and death are unknown. Even the time when he lived—if he ever lived at all—is not known accurately. Hermippus of Smyrna places him 5,000 years before the Trojan war, Xanthos 6,000 years before Xerxes, while Aristotle assigns him a similar antiquity.

Zoroaster—if there ever was such a man—was the founder of the national religion of the ancient Persians, and of the fire worshippers of the present time. He was a reformer of the old religion of his people, but of that faith we know nothing. His doctrine is very elaborate and difficult to compress in the space at our command. At the beginning of things there existed two spirits: Ormuzd, good, and Ahriman, evil. The existence of good and evil is presupposed from all eternity. Both spirits possess creative power. Ormuzd represents light, life, and all that is good; law, order and truth; Ahriman, darkness, death, all evil, lawlessness and lies. The ultimate triumph of Ormuzd is the quintessence of Zoroaster's doctrine. To achieve this individually, he inculcated renunciation of Ahriman, adoration of Ormuzd, purity of soul and body, and care of the cow. His teaching was too abstract for the people, and after a time their old dieties were reinstated—Mithra the sun god; Anathita, the goddess of the waters; Tishtrya (the star Sirius) and many others. The Parsees or fire worshippers of India, regard Zoroaster as their prophet, but their doctrine is now one of pure monotheism.

Eugene Field.

M. A. M., Rapid City, S. D.: Eugene Field, poet and journalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. He took up newspaper work, and finally became connected with the Chicago Daily News, with which he remained until his death, which took place on Nov. 4, 1895. All his poems on children were written while in Chicago. His family we are told, still live in that city. We regret that we have not at our command a more detailed account of the poet. Like many another man of undoubted genius, he had his failings. While he was a kind father, and had a rare insight into child life, he had a rival on his subject in James Whitcomb Riley, who has never married, and whose ideas of children are derived partly from his memories of his own childhood and partly from observation of his sister's children. Eugene Field was not symmetrically developed and his name and fame, we fear, will be but fugitive.

Miscellaneous.

Subscriber, Spring Place, Ga.: We have nothing which will answer your question.

R. C. J., Rabat, Va.: You will find the article on the editorial (4th) page of this issue.

F. S. O., Youngstown, O.: That is simply a matter of opinion. What is wonderful to one is commonplace to another.

G. P., Prilaman's, Va.: Neither bill has been introduced in the present Congress, nor is there any likelihood that any attempt will be made at such legislation.

Subscriber, Aumsville, Ore.: We believe the governors of all the states have the veto power, except those of Ohio and one other state, whose name we do not recollect. Please note the Rules above.

J. M., Kansas, Ill.: Dizziness is not a disease, but a symptom of different diseases, some very grave in character. It can be cured by removing the cause. Consult the best physician in your town.

T. J. D. C., Brooksville, Fla.: There is no positive and clear teaching in the Bible one way or the other. Hence the question is one not discussed by really well educated and intelligent divines, because neither side can be proved.

A. B., Stroud, Okla.: No, it is not a fact. Make up your mind that any fellow who advertises to teach hypnotism, or to cure by it, or "magnetism," or anything else of the kind, is a fraud, trying to get money from credulous people. There is no science called chirology.

C. T. F., Fairmount, Ga.: We have no idea which is the longest word in the English language. Probably it is one of the new chemical terms, such as dinitroethyloxalamin, etc., of which there are hundreds.

WITTICISMS.

"Everything comes to the man who waits," but not while he waits.—Saturday Evening Post.

Rich Old Aunt—Robert, I'm going to make my will. I think I'll leave you—(pause).

Attentive Nephew (eagerly)—Yes, aunt?

Aunt—Before long.—Punch.

They paused on the brink of the abyss opened by the latest subway explosion.

"Do you not find New York picturesque?" they asked.

"As a whole, yes," replied their guest, with fine courtesy.—Puck.

Blind Bill (who had just received a copper)—Thankee, sir; thankee. I noo as you wouldn't fergit the poor blind man d'rectly I see yer come 'round the corner.—Tit-Bits.

Gas as Heat, Light and Power.

The use of gas as a fuel and source of power has made wonderful strides during the past decade, and present indications point to a still more marked advancement in the methods of production and systems of lighting, heating and power supply. The systems of incandescent gas lighting, so prevalent and popular at the present time, depend for their efficiency wholly upon the heating power of gas, rather than on its luminosity. Water gas or producer gas will undoubtedly be the future heating and lighting agencies, and along the lines of their production will be directed most of the forces of investigation and improvement. The future trend of gas production will probably be in favor of generator rather than retort gases, which ought to result in purer gases; i. e., gases of a fairly constant chemical composition.—Mines and Minerals.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE BLACK BOY COULD ROW

But He Didn't Understand the Fisherman's Pronunciation.

"The juvenile Afro-American mind has pretty nearly as many kinks as the wool on the Afro-American head," remarked a man just back from his vacation, to the Washington Star. "I've been spending three weeks down near Wakefield, Va., loafing, fishing and exploring the county so intimately connected with the early days of George Washington. I put in most of my afternoons fishing for rock, perch, taylors and other lower Potomac inhabitants. The fishing was easy—I just yanked the old flat-bottomed skiff out to a point in the river that looked good for fishing, threw my shrimp-baited hook overboard and hauled 'em in pretty fast. No work at all connected with fishing down there, except the rowing. The first couple of days' rowing blistered my hands pretty badly, and I didn't feel very much like tackling the oars on the second day. Yet I wanted to fish, all the same. So I started for the river with the idea that I might be able to pick up some darky whom I could engaged to pull the skiff.

"The only individual of color that I met on my way to the river was an extremely diminutive and very black boy, not much bigger than a pickaninny, who was throwing rocks at a vacated bird's nest in a roadside tree.

"'Want to go fishing, son?' I said to the boy.

"'Yessuh,' he replied, without any hesitation.

"'Come along then,' said I, and he trudged along with me to the river's brink.

"I didn't think to ask him until we'd reached the skiff whether he could row or not.

"'Can you row, boy?' I asked him, as he followed me into the boat.

"He looked at me in a puzzled kind of way, and it was about half a minute before he replied.

"'No, suh,' he said then.

"I was disappointed, of course, but I didn't want to turn the little chap away after his anticipations of a fishing trip had been aroused, and I concluded that he'd keep me from getting lonesome out on the water, anyway.

"So I picked up the oars myself, pulled out to the point near some fishermen's stakes, where I had fished the day before, and started in to fish. They didn't appear to bite very well that day, though, and so I rowed to another spot. Not much luck in that place, either—you've got to get the tide just right down there on the lower Potomac or you can't entice the fish with chocolate creams—and so I yanked the clumsy old flat-bottomed skiff to still another spot. My blistered hands were pretty sore by this time, but I was bound and determined to get some fish one way or another, and so I kept right on rowing from spot to spot for the greater part of the afternoon.

"Finally, when my arms ached pretty badly and my palms felt as if they had had holes burned into them with sulphuric acid, I made a spot where the fish just fell over themselves in their efforts to grab my hook first. I corralled dozens of fine, nifty rock fish. When the sun started to go down I said to the black boy, who was successfully fishing himself up at the bow of the skiff: 'One more and then enough for the day.'

"I caught the 'one more,' got him off my hook, pulled up the piece of scrap iron that served for an anchor, and was about to take the oar seat to pull for shore when I felt the skiff moving.

"I looked around, and there was that diminutive black boy seated in the oar seat, pulling the boat like a veteran—and I had been increasing the size of those hand blisters by rowing all the afternoon.

"'Look here, boy,' said I, sternly, to the little darky. 'I thought you told me before we started out that you couldn't row?'

"He looked at me with vast amusement.

"'No, suh. Ah didn't mean that, suh,' he said. 'Ah thought yo' all meant could Ah roah—roah lak uh lion.'"

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G. 1028 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

A Annoyed the Doctor.

"The doctor was plainly annoyed by the untimely death of his last patient."

"Exected to save him, of course?"

"Well, not exactly; but he expected to preserve him for at least $50 worth more than the amount of the bill."—Baltimore News.

The Root of the Matter.

Pat—"An' so yez struck fer shorter hours?"

Mike—"Yis. We want each wan to consist av for-rty minutes, begorry!"—Puck.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Without Medicine

9,000 Persons Testify to Complete Cures by This Wonderful External Remedy Last Year.

Trial Pair FREE on Approval to Anybody. Try Them.

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

They cured Carl C. Pope, U. S. Commissioner at Black River Falls, Wis., of Rheumatic Gout.

They cured severe rheumatism of the arms, neck and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Casper Yahrsdorfer, Jackson, Mich., 70 years old, was cured in a few weeks, after suffering 30 years.

The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson, Mich., after 27 years of pain.

They cured Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., and he is now using them in his practice.

Letters from these persons and many others are reproduced in our new booklet on rheumatism—also sent free with the trial pair of Drafts.

Send no money—we only ask your name—and we will send you, prepaid, a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which have cured thousands of the most unfortunate rheumatic sufferers in the world. If you are satisfied with the relief they give you, then send us One Dollar. If not, don't send us a cent. We know there's comfort and happiness in every pair, and we want you to have them; that's why we are willing to take our pay after the work is done.

The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet, because the circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached at this point, but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out the poison from the system. Try them —FREE. Write today to Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 6, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

Don't Be Too Fat

Don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 1159 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Michigan, for a free trial package of a treatment that will reduce your weight to normal without diet or drugs. The treatment is perfectly safe, natural and scientific. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally, and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home treatment.

THE LIGHTNING ROD MAN

How He Was Outwitted by a Clever Competitor.

"Talk about keen competition," remarked the retired lightning rod agent, as he thoughtfully stroked his cheek, "it isn't a circumstance to what it was in the lightning rod business a few years ago.

"It got so we had to carry our outfits along with us, and I often made a sale and had the rods up in thirty minutes. But a rival agent got the best of me once, and it makes me mad to think of it yet.

"I was working Calhoun, Eaton and Barry counties at that time, and I was soon aware of the fact that I had a rival in the field who was a hustler.

"One day, while I was making my headquarters at Albion, I heard of a farmer who had been frightened by lightning striking a tree near his house. Knowing that he would be in the proper mood for lightning rods, I hastened out there, spurred on by the information that my rival was also after him.

"I found him standing against a fence chewing a straw, and immediately opened upon him. He agreed to all I had to say and gave me permission to put a rod on every point that was in danger.

"That was all I wanted. I turned my men loose, and we soon had a rod on every point that could hold one, including the windmill and the chicken coop. I was putting one on the pump when an old man drove in in a lumber wagon and wanted to know what the dickens I was doing.

"Well, to cut a sad story short, it turned out that the party who had given me permission to go ahead was my rival in the business, who, as soon as I was employed, went down the road and met the old man and closed a contract with him."—Detroit Free Press.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The Politician's Version—Be sure you're right and then get down off the fence.—Puck.

"Are you from the city, sir?" asked the Indianapolis man of the stranger.

"You bet I am," was the proud answer. "I'm from the city of Rushtown, down on the P. K. & B. road. We have 699 population, a mayor and a board of aldermen, six of whom are in jail, and we intend to bond the town next week. I should say I was from the city."—Independence News.

"What do you think ought to be done with the trusts?"

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum. "Heaven knows, I've done my best to make 'em give up."—Washington Star.

Collector—Now, here's a rare autograph letter, signed. It begins: "I deeply regret to say—"

Friend—I shouldn't call that rare. That's from some famous English general.—Puck.

"What are coal bins, pop?"

"Has-bins, my boy."—Exchange.

Here she comes—
The 'egislatur',—
Full o' trouble
An' human natur'!
—Atlanta Constitution.

"A man seldom declares himself," said the large-waisted philosopher, "unless he thinks he will profit by it."—Indianapolis News.

That hymn could be made more attractive to the average schoolboy by making it run, "Every day'll be Saturday by-and-by."—Puck.

"What on earth are you doing in here, Tommy?" asked his mother, peering into the darkness of the henhouse, whence had been coming for five minutes or more a series of dismal squawkings, accompanied by a loud flapping of wings.

"I am trying," said Tommy, who seemed to be doing something with a knotted rope, "to fix this rooster so his alarm won't go off before 7 o'clock tomorrow morning."—Chicago Tribune.

PARIS TO NEW YORK OVERLAND

One of the most remarkable expeditions ever made is that of Mr. Harry de Windt, who landed in England on September 15, on the conclusion of his great journey from Paris to New York overland, a distance of 13,000 miles. Some idea of the magnitude of the explorer's task will be realized from the following facts and figures:

After leaving Paris Mr. de Windt first struck across Siberia for a distance of 11,-262 miles. During this portion of the journey he employed 800 horses, 900 deer and 113 dogs. Of the latter, only three survived. After leaving Kakutsk, practically the last outpost of civilization, the expedition proceeded by means of dogs and reindeer to Nijni Koynsk, 30 miles from the Arctic ocean. Then came a long and arduous 600 miles' march to a native village.

After this the party skirted absolutely uninhabited country for some hundreds of miles, until they came to Hotsmeh six miles from the most northeasterly point of Asia. Here they remained for nearly a month, practicaly starving, until the providential arrival of an American whaler supplied them with food. A fortnight later an American revenue cutter took off the party, and conveyed them part of the way across the inhospitable Bering Straits in the direction of Cape Prince of Wales, the most northwesterly point of America.

Owing to the pack-ice, however, the ship was unable to approach nearer to the American coast than five miles, and the plucky explorers elected to be put down on the drifting ice. The remainder of the hazardous trip to the land was accomplished partly on foot and party in an Eskimo skin boat, and the party landed on the American coast on June 19, exactly six months after leaving Paris.

Mr. de Windt has been entirely successful in accomplishing his original plan, although both his companions and himself had many narrow escapes. They have traversed immense areas of practically unknown country, and have also visited the Arctic exiles and criminals of the Russian government, about which they have some astonishing statements to make. Some idea of the appalling state of affairs which prevails at these convict establishments will be gleaned from the fact that quite 50 per cent of the unfortunate exiles die raving mad!—Tit-Bits.

How the Fall Has Fallen.

Patience—I understand Mr. and Mrs. Styles are just going away now for their vacation.

Patrice—Yes; they remind one of Adam and Eve when they were leaving the Garden of Eden, don't they?

"What an idea!"

"Well, you see they, too, are going away for the fall."—Yonker's Statesman.

Ladylike.

"Is it possible, miss, that you do not know the names of your best friends?"

"Possible? Why, of course it is. I do not even know what my own name may be a year or so hence."—Tit-Bits.

CURING HICCOUGHS.

Yawning Is Said to Be the Only Certain and Speedy Remedy.

"Yawning is about the best cure I know of for the hiccoughs," said an observant man to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and I have stumbled on the truth quite by accident. It was proved in my case a sure cure, and by reflection I am convinced that it is a prefectly logical result, a result explainable, too, on physical grounds.

"All kinds of remedies are resorted to by men who suffer periodically with hiccoughs, like stopping the ears and drinking a glass of water slowly and without a stop, or by holding the breath, counting or thinking intently on some subject, and in many other ways. I have tried all of these remedies, and at times have been fairly successful in checking the hiccoughs. Again, I have seen each one of these remedies fail. In my own experience, so far as these remedies are concerned, drinking a glass of water slowly and without breathing is the most satisfactory. But it is torturing enough. On the other hand, the yawn is not efficacious, but is is absolutely without any of the torturing features. There is as I said before, probably a good physical reason for the yawn being a good remedy for the hiccoughs. The hiccough is described as being a modified respiratory movement, a spasmodic inspiration, consisting of a contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied with closure of the glottis, so that further entrance of air is prevented.

"The impulse of the column of air entering and striking upon the closed glottis produces the sound peculiar to the ailment. It is reasonable to assume that anything that would relive the contracted state of the diaphram, and would open the closed glottis, or partially open it, so the air could enter in a normal way, would completely relieve the situation. It would seem that the yawn, which is nothing more than a deep, long breath, would bring about this result. While the yawn is supposed to be an involuntary movement, due to drowsiness, it is yet a fact that a man can yawn at pleasure. This being true, it is easily within a man's power to cure the hiccoughs by resorting to the very simple practice of yawning. Of course I cannot say that in all cases of hiccoughs the yawn will prove a good remedy. But I believe in all ordinary cases, where the annoyance is not aggravated, the yawn will do the work. At any rate, my own experience has convinced me of the fact, and, besides, there are the physical conditions, to which I have referred.

THE FASHODA CRISIS.

How near to war England and France were at the time of the Fashoda episode is told in an article on M. Delcasse, recently contributed by Adolphe Brisson to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna. Says M. Brisson:

"Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador in Paris, had a decisive interview with him in the month of November. Had he an ultimatum in his pocket, as people pretend? I cannot venture to say. At any rate, his attitude was not accommodating, but was on the contrary, marked by exceptional brusqueness. It is certain that Sir Edmund Monson was instructed to assume an uncompromising manner. M. Delcasse spoke to him in very loyal and precise terms. 'I cannot believe,' he said, 'that you will wish to carry your case; it will rest with you to declare it, as I shall systematically avoid giving any pretext for it.' As the ambassador gave no answer M. Delcasse proceeded as follows: 'What advantage could we derive from it? If we were victorious we might, it is true, increase our colonial possessions. But what we have in view at present is simply to utilize and defend them. Neither you nor we have an interest in mutually weakening and impoverishing each other. In case of a formal provocation we would, of course, wage a ruthless struggle, but you would be responsible for it. As Sir Edmund Monson was about to speak M. Delcasse interrupted him, exclaiming: 'Do not say anything that cannot be recalled. Take time for reflection.' The ambassador was silent. And at that moment the crisis passed its climax. Negotiations began. An agreement was arrived at. The half-drawn swords were pushed back into their scabbards."

Trees as Forecasters of Rain.

It is true that people often say that the turning of leaves indicates the coming of rain. I have heard the remark many times, but as far as my observations go the sign does not seem to be a very sure one. There are many kinds of trees, like the silver leaf popiars, in fact all poplars, the maple, and some of the oaks, which, their leaves up whenever there is a fairly strong, steady wind, but they do it as much in clear weather as in rainy. It has been suggested to me that possibly the belief may have arisen from the fact that winds capable of turning leaves up very often precede or follow rainstorms, and as people are usually on the alert when the general atmospheric conditions favor rain, looking for signs to confirm the general feeling they have that it is going to rain, it might be that the turning up of the leaves would be especially noted at such times.—Monthly Weather Review.

Electricity in a Canal.

An "electric mule" company has secured a lease of the Miami and Erie canal in Ohio, and it is promised that a fleet of forty or more boats will be running by electricity power before September 1. The canal is 274 miles long, connecting Cincinnati and Toledo, and was completed in 1825. The first electric construction will be for sixty miles, south from Toledo or north from Dayton.—Success.

Waste of Time.

Fudge—Why did that arctic explorer turn back from his quest for the pole without any apparent reason?

Judge—He received a wireless telegram that it was impossible to arrange a profitable lecture tour when he got back.—Los Angeles Herald.

"Fine and Dandy"

That's What Weak Men Say After Using This Famous New Discovery.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to Every Man Sending Name and Address.

After curing so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood the Institute has decided to distribute free pack-

ages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2060 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be compiled with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free package will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free package, carefully sealed in a plain wrapper, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for November 16. The Time of the Judges—Judges 17:1-9. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

THE BOOK.—The seventh book in our English Bible, from which the lesson is taken, is of uncertain origin. Until recently scholars assigned its authorship to the prophet Samuel, who flourished, according to Archbishop Usher's chronology, B. C. 1137 to 1037, a period of eighty years. It has been held by later critics that the book was written after the Babylonian captivity by some unknown scribe. All agree that it covers the time when the Judges ruled in Israel, which was prior to the monarchy under Saul and subsequent to the administration of Joshua, the successor of Moses. The government was then a pure theocracy on a tribal plan. The people were settled in Palestine according to a division made immediately after the conquest, and were confronted with many difficulties. Their dispersion endangered national unity and led them to seek friendly relations with the original inhabitants of the land who were idolaters and given to many immoral practices.

THE SERVICE (verse 7).—For a time after entering Canaan the children of Israel were faithful to the Lord. They kept laws—moral, civil and ceremonial, which were delivered to Moses on Sinai (Ex. xx:1). By these every relation in life was covered, and all the interests in family and of society were fully guarded. The excellence of that code, confessed by eminent jurists of all after centuries, is shown by the fact that, as Blackstone declares in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, it has entered largely into the legislation of all civilized nations. There was thus presented the beautiful spectacle of more than three millions of souls living peaceably and happily in the valleys and on the hillsides, loyal to their king, the Almighty. This delightful condition continued through the lifetime of Joshua and of those fathers who had witnessed the displays of God's power.

THE TRANSITION (verses 8, 9, 10).—One by one these venerable men passed away, gathered unto their fathers. Joshua reached the good age of one hundred and ten years (Josh. xxiv:29). He had been the confidential friend of Moses from the time the Red sea was crossed, the leader of Israel in the battles of defense and conquest (Josh. viii:1), and the wise and honored head of the nation after the settlement in the new possessions. He was buried in land that had come to him in the partition of the country (Josh. xix:50), in the city of Timnath-Serah of the tribe of Ephraim to which he belonged (Numb. xiii:8). His long service had given him a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen who laid away his remains with becoming reverence. Some of the old men who had been associated with him lingered for a time, and then they, too, departed. There appeared a generation of new personal knowledge of the early times came upon the stage of action.

THE REVOLT (verses 11, 12, 12).—The orientalists from the most ancient times have enjoined reverence for the fathers. This spirit was the basal principle in one of the laws of the decalogue (Ex. xx:12). It was believed that the early institutions of a people ought to be perpetuated—they were indeed held to be sacred, as Divinely ordained. Conservatism tended to stability to society, and in those days men feared changes as involving peril. But the new Israel forgot the fathers and rejected the religious customs and ordinances which were their most precious inheritance. Casting off the service of Jehovah, they brought them out of Egypt, they followed the gods of the land. This may have resulted from a desire to be friendly with the natives among whom they dwelt, or from a conviction then common that there were no gods, or presided over certain sections of the country; or it may be that a pure monotheism did not quite meet the needs of their intellectual and social life.

THE DEFEAT (verses 14 and 15).—Men forget that in the turning away from the Lord they forfeit His protecting care. One of the priest's promises made to Israel was that God would be in their midst to deliver them from enemies (Deut. xxiii:14), conditioned only upon their loyalty to Him. History had recorded instances of defeat solely because of sin, as in the case of Ai (Josh. vii:5), and these ought to have been warnings to all after generations sufficient to prevent any departure from the path of rectitude. But the new Israel forgot these things also. As a consequence when they went into battle they were easily overcome. The Canaanites were not their only enemies—the Lord himself fought against them and brought defeat. All this was according to declaration made long time before (Lev. xxvi:17). It was God's method of chastising His people, making them to feel the need of Him, to realize their sin and turn from it, a severe but salutary measure for reformation.

THE JUDGES—(verses 16 and 17).—While distressed in this manner Israel was not wholly forsaken. God did not cast off His chosen as He might justly have done. He had a great work to accomplish through these descendants of Abraham (Gen. xii:3), the fulfillment of a promise made centuries before, involving the well being of the race. His heart was filled with pity and after sufficient punishment had been meted out at the hands of their enemies, after there were some signs of repentance and reform, God raised up a man who stood for him and who united all the tribes in successful resistance. There were many such men called Judges, the defenders of the land, the administrators of justice, who sought to rehabilitate the old institutions and rekindle the fires of patriotism and loyalty to God. These men came at intervals and rendered valuable service for a time, and then there would be an interregnum. But so wayward was Israel that even these Divinely commissioned men were not regarded.

THE DELIVERANCE—(verse 18).—The Lord was merciful and faithful notwithstanding the sins of Israel. He beheld the people in their sin and sorrow. He heard their groanings by reason of oppression. There is no more pitiable condition than that of those who by sinful deeds are plunged into trouble, who cause their own misfortunes. And the Divine heart was moved with compassion for the suffering inhabitants of the land, and by the hand of the judge whom He raised up He brought salvation, a temporary respite from the vexations of enemies. It was not because of any desert of man, but because of the infinite mercy of the Almighty (Titus. iii:5), that the tide of battle was turned and Israel gained the victory in struggling against her foes Then peace and rest came to the land and retesting far and wide all the heirs.

THE IDOLATRY—(verse 19).—But these gracious intensositions were speedily forgotten. As soon as the man was dead through whom they were wrought the people returned to their old ways and served idols as before. Baal and Ashtoroth the supreme male divinities of the Phoenician and Canaanitish nations, usurped the place of the God of Abraham, of Moses and the fathers. Images were set up, and an order was appointed with pomp and ceremony. There were burnt offerings, sometimes of human victims, and exercises were indulged of a most revolting, debasing character. The abominations thus introduced have been described by Herodotus, the father of profane history, who has faithfully presented the dreary picture of the heathen world, degraded even in its holiest aspirations, sunken in shame even while attempting to promote the interests of man's higher nature.

THE TEACHINGS.—This brief sketch of the times of the judges presents several important truths worthy of our careful attention. 1. See the tendency of men to relapse from the high ideals of great leaders. The second part is purest at the beginning. The principles on which it rests are understood by those who first formulated them as they cannot be by any who come after. Otherwise there would with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men come in to turn aside the movement into new channels and so diminish its power.

2. See the need of projecting into the future the influence of good men. To cherish their memory, to make known their teachings, to conserve the past is ever essential to the prosperity of a cause which they began. To plunge hastily into surroundings under new leaders is always a course of danger, to be permitted with caution when the past makes the plain way of duty. 3. See how long-suffering is God. He bears with the follies of men. His judgments are tempered with mercy. He magnifies his goodness that he may bring forth and establish reighteousness. He forgets not His promises and works out His own vast designs.

New York's Congressmen.

Not long ago the New York Herald called attention to the mediocrity of the representation New York city has in congress. Since then candidates have been nominated for the next congress, and from what all the papers are saying, New York will have a sorrier representation in the next than it has in the present congress. How it can be worse is hard to see, but that is the way it looks now. It is a fact that the strong men in congress, as a rule, come from the rural districts.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune.

WHAT A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT DID

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

W. F. Lohnes, a prominent business man of Springfield

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Ciruclation Last Week. 150,000

PREMIUM AWARDS.

We have awarded the watch offered for the largest club sent us during October, to John Speigelmire, Kingman, Kansas, who sent us a club of over one hundred names.

Besides this we have awarded several hundred pairs of lace curtains for clubs of ten, the exact number not yet ascertained. These premiums are being mailed this week.

Our October subscribers will require from us at least 1,000 pairs of curtains, so popular is this offer. It is important that all October subscribers write us at once for a duplicate, if they have failed by this time to get our November offer. Who will send us the largest club this month?

SENATOR HOAR ON TRUSTS.

Senator Hoar finds himself far nearer the popular heart in discussing the trust question than in his "little American" speeches denouncing national expansion and our manifest destiny. The senior senator from Massachusetts addressed a Republican meeting in Boston, in which he took vigorous ground on favor of additional legislation against trusts. His argument is compact, analytical and convincing. He presents the following bill of particulars as to the evils of these organizations:

1. Destruction of competition.
2. The management of industries by absentee capital.
3. Destruction of local public spirit.
4. Fraudulent capitalization.
5. Secrecy.
6. Management for the private benefit of the officers.
7. The power to corrupt elections and in some cases to corrupt the courts.
8. Indifference to public sentiment.

The senator believes that, if we can eliminate the first, fourth and fifth counts in the above list, the evils of the remainder will be minimized or done away with entirely. But has congress the authority to so legislate as to abolish these three things which are considered vital? Senator Hoar says yes. He not only agrees with Attorney General Knox, but he goes still farther than did the latter in his Pittsburg speech, in enumerating powers he declares to be at the command of congress, without any need of an amendment to the national constitution. Here is his list:

We have the right to prohibit all transactions of interstate or international commerce by corporations.
We have the right to impose on them any conditions that may be thought fit.
We can compel them to keep accounts.
We can submit them to government inspection.
We can prohibit the watering of stock.

Above all, we can enact that unless all national regulations be complied with the exemption of personal liability for their stockholders shall not exist.

We can require every corporation, great or small, to do the bidding of Congress at the peril of exposing its members to individual liability for all its debts and obligations and of being prohibited from doing interstate business altogether.

It is well to remember that the above expresses nothing but Senator Hoar's opinion. He may be correct in one, or some, or all; but it will require the judgment of the supreme court to decide whether congress possesses the powers enumerated. The matter will come up this winter in congress, of course, and on the initiative of the President. It is reported from Washington that he will give special attention in his forthcoming message to the question of the trusts. As he gave this the leading place in the addresses made on his recent tours, it seems probable he will give the first place in his message to this absorbing topic.

The report also states that, at the suggestion of the President, Attorney General Knox is preparing an anti-trust bill, which will be submitted to congress early in the coming session, and that the message of the executive will urge immediate and vigorous action. In his efforts to bring these combines under wholesome legal regulation, Mr. Roosevelt will have the enthusiastic support, not only of the Republicans but of the whole people of the United States.

LIFE INSURANCE FIGURES.

Leslie's Weekly gives some figures concerning the life insurance business in this country, which are of such a magnitude as to tax the limitations of the human mind.

The assets of the seventy-six ordinary and industrial companies in the United States last December was $1,910,998,960. Of this great sum 14½ per cent, or $276,882,697, is held as a surplus in excess of all liabilities, and on this surplus, as a foundation, there is now in force $9,401,199,026 of assurance with 15,660,986 policy holders. Leslie's Weekly estimates that the assets held by these companies is more than twice as large as the aggregate capital and surplus held by the 3,969 national banks of the country.

Within sixty years the insurance companies have written policies agregating $27,586,068,883 and the difference between this amount and the $9,401,026 now in force represents the assurance which has terminated, for the most part, to the benefit of the policy holders or their beneficiaries.

Life insurance is now looked upon as a necessity. Not only is it used as a protection to wives and children, brothers and sisters, but in thousands of cases life insurance companies are used as savings banks, the money to come back to the policy holder in after years and meanwhile serving as a protection to dependents.

Down in Virginia the other day a white man was fined $5 for killing a negro. The Old Dominion still hesitates to offer a bounty for the scalps of colored men.

THE "OFF-YEAR" HOUSE.

The mid-year of a Presidenhtial term has always been noted as the off-year in politics, and it was reasonable to assume that the dominant party would be the sufferer in this year's congressional elections. Not only because of its being the off-year, but because the free silver issue, which dominated every election, Presidential and congressional, from 1896 to 1900, was relegated to the rear by the second defeat of Bryan. The people no longer felt the imperative need of standing in solid phalanx to resist the populistic onslaught upon the stability of the nation's money system. Local issues, personal preferences, and other things which influence men's votes, again assumed sway. It was not to be expected that the Republican party should retain as large a majority in the house of representatives as it obtained two years ago, in the stress of the second Bryan free silver campaign.

The Democratic party based high hopes upon the relaxation of the pressure upon the voters which naturally followed the decisive defeat of the free silver crowd. They believed they would be able to capture a majority in the next house, and thus tie the hands of the Republican administration in its progressive policies. In this effort they have failed. In the present house, with a membership of 357, the Republicans have 41 majority. Owing to the decennial reapportionment, under the census of 1900, the house of the Fifty-eighth congress will have 386 members. This reapportionment was also a source of hope to the Democrats, who believed that the breaking up of old districts and the rearrangement of the county units in new combinations, would inure to their benefit But in this they are disappointed, notwithstanding the advantage their party has in the thirteen states of the old south, when they enter upon every congressional campaign with a certainty of all their 125 seats, with the possible exception of four or five. And in the new house, wherein 194 representatives gives party control, the task of the Democrats is far easier than that of the Republicans; for, while the enemy have to gain only from 69 to 74 districts, the Republicans must fight for every one of the 194 to make sure of control.

As this is written, the indications are that the Democrats have secured only 170 to 180 seats—still short of the required 194, which would give them a majority. Though the Republican majority in the house is reduced, it is not lost; and the outcome is a most fortunate one for the country. A Democratic house would mean nothing but obstruction. So far as legislation would be concerned, congress could only mark time, not march with the progress of events. President Roosevelt may well consider that the retention of party control in the house is an endorsement of his administration. In Cleveland's first term, the off-year house was against him; so it was with President Harrison, and with Mr. Cleveland in his second term. His own splendid administration, plus the Spanish war, saved President McKinley from this in 1898, and President Roosevelt can take to himself the compliment implied in the fact that his midterm house is Republican because of the nation's satisfaction with his administration.

TOM JOHNSON'S ECLIPSE.

Ohio has administered a stinging and deserved rebuke to Tomjohnsonism. The Republican plurality in the state will be well up to the 100,000 mark. All the large cities show heavy Republican gains, and Cincinnati leads in this feature. For this result in the Queen City Tom Johnson himself is largely responsible. He spent several days there, and took occasion to berate John R. McLean in unmeasured terms. The party friends of the latter non-resident leader of the Ohio Democracy resented this by either absenting themselves from the polls or by voting against the Rev. Herbert Bigelow, the man whom Mr. Johnson placed at the head of the ticket when he assumed control of the Democratic party in this state.

The result of yesterday's battle of the ballots certainly goes far toward giving the coup de grace to Mr. Johnson's overweening political ambitions. Judging of the future by the past, the Democrats of the state will place him among the has-beens, and turn to some other leader. Probably this will be McLean. Johnson, however, is not the sort of man to accept defeat. Hence we may look to see a factional fight in the Democratic ranks for the primacy in managing that party's failing fortunes.

The returns from the rural districts show a closer approximation to the usual party vote on both sides—which proves nothing except the intense conservatism of the Democrats in the country, who vote their party ticket with clock-work regularity and with an almost entire disregard of the so-called "principles" embodied in the platform which may have been adopted. The Democratic resolutions of 1900 endorsed free silver; those of 1901 abandoned that and other Bryanite fads, while those of the present year re-endorsed them. Yet, if one will take the trouble to look up the returns or the country districts, it will be found that the Democratic vote shows little variation. This is one of the peculiarities of mossback Democracy; yet, without doubt Tom Johnson will endeavor to make it appear an endorsement of his single tax fad, and will push his claims to political recognition thereon.

DOWN IN OLD VIRGINIA.

A reader of the Weekly Blade living in Halifax county, Virginia, sends us a note on the true inwardness of the provisions of the new constitution of that state, which were devised to get rid of the colored vote, in which he says:

We have had our registration in this state, and some of the registrars were base enough to say to the applicants: "If you killed any Yankees in the civil war, you can register."

The way the registrations were managed in my district was thus: If a man is white, no other qualification was required. If black, he must understand the Virginia new constitution, own $250 worth of property, or have fought in war.

Rest assured that the great monster, the Virginia new constitution, will find its way into the supreme court of the United States in a much shorter time than many people expect.

How would an American newspaper man like to pursue his avocation in Russia? By the new press regulations in that country, all newspapers are absolutely forbidden to make any reference to such subjects as China, Persia, Russian agents, the deportation of political offenders, political agitators of other countries, strikes, epidemics, the police, attempted suicides, petitions to the czar, Tolstoi and scientific intelligence.

THE NEW YORK BATTLE.

The political contest in New York overshadowed that in any other state. The Democrats there based their hopes of success not only on the off-year idea, but on the belief that there was a large number of Republican voters who were not in full accord with President Roosevelt, and would not vote to support his administration. Then, too, in the cities comprising Greater New York, the Democratic factional war had died out, and the party was able to present an united front to the forces of Republicanism.

But they failed to understand that, while some Republican politicians, notably those in the metropolis, were lukewarm in their adhesion to the President and his policies, the vast mass of the voters in the country districts believe in Mr. Roosevelt most heartily. The count of the ballots developed this error in their judgment. While the metropolis returned a phenomenal Democratic plurality, the honest, thinking voters of the remainder of the Empire State gave their endorsement o fthe Republican party and a Republican national administration by so thumping a plurality that it overcame the reactionary and socialistic Democracy of Greater New York, and re-elected Governor Odell and the Republican state ticket by a plurality estimated at anywhere from 15,000 to 20,000. The great state has done nobly.

ARBITRATORS AT WORK.

The members of the arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt have spent since last Thursday in studying the conditions of the miners in the anthracite field. Before hearing the statements of both sides and listening to evidence these gentlemen have been at work visiting the mines, talking to the miners, acquainting themselves with the character of the labor, finding out the amount of coal being mined and how much the miners receive for it. The commissioners have visited the homes of the miners, have made themselves familiar with the way in which the workmen spend their money, and have found out how this money is applied to the proper way of living and if they receive sufficient wages to provide them with the necessaries of life.

The members of the commission are broad-minded men, cognizant of the responsibility which rests upon them and anxious to become thoroughly informed before passing upon the differences between the operators and miners.

At noon Tuesday they completed their inspection of the mines and mining sections, and then heard the presentation of the claims of the miners by President John Mitchell. Then they will listen to the operators' side of the story and will then be ready to take evidence. Their work of the past few days has qualified them to intelligently ask questions of both sides and the character and high standing of the commissioners assures the country of an impartial and intelligent settlement of the difficulty.

TRIGGS HAS ANOTHER IDEA.

Prof. Oscar L. Triggs has broken out in a new place. He is the Chicago University Triggs, who declared that Rockefeller should be ranked along with Shakespeare in a comparison of genius Prof. Triggs has a new idea. Give him credit for that. He would establish a college for the training of budding authors. He would endow it with a chair of polite conversation. He would have lessons given in love-making scenes. For historical novelists he would have an affiliated school of fencing. "The College of New Thought" is the name Professor Triggs would give this institution —this child of his imagination.

The versatile and not altogether visionary Triggs declares: "In it (the college) the first three books of young authors could be safely and properly destroyed and the reading public be saved from becoming an object upon which the literary aspirants could experiment as they do now. * * * * Furthermore, the college would save much misdirected effort by teaching him that certain experiments have been tried on the public many times without success, and therefore do not need to be tried again."

But suppose all young and budding authors should attend this college? What would happen? Some one particular standard would be established. All "budding authors" in the school would be expected to conform to such standard. Genius would be cramped—paralyzed, in fact. All would aim at the same work. All would think and write along similar lines. There would be a sameness about all the love scenes delineated by the young men and women of this school. The writings of the graduates and pupils would become too easy of identification. Adolphus would make love to Belinda in the most stereotyped and academic manner in all the books produced by this college-bred school of young authors. The same critics would pass upon all the maiden efforts made by the young authors in this school. There would be a striking sameness in the output, a sameness in standard, and a monotony of dead level mediocrity.

Emerson Hough, author of "The Mississippi Bubble," approves of Prof. Triggs' suggestion made to the Woman's Club of Chicago, to found and maintain such a school. He would have the new college located in the exact center of the Rocky mountains, he says, and would have the students study nothing but nature. Whether by "nature" he means only what might be observed in the "exact center of the Rocky mountains," he does not say, but certain it is, the author who fails to study human nature found in the "exact center" of the cities, with their teeming thousands, is bound to be a failure.

Prof. Triggs says: "Think of the great specialists that would in time be developed by this college!" There is room for doubting that specialization would be of benefit. Would not specialization, the result of training in such a school, be fatal to originality? Better a thousand haphazard authors, only one of whom proves to be a genius of purest ray by reason of his originality and his humanity, than a thousand mediocres trained to the same modes of thought, expression and execution.

From Toronto comes a needed protest against too much book-keeping by public school teachers. The school board of that city has voted to stop all monthly reports, and require none but annual ones. The change is wise, for it gives teachers more time for teaching.

Suiting his action to his words, as he always does, President Roosevelt wrote his Thanksgiving proclamation and then promptly started out to hunt for turkeys.

GOLD STANDARD FOR MEXICO.

Both the political and the business interests in Mexico are moving to put that country's monetary system on a gold basis. Inquiries are being made looking to securing enough gold for the purpose in the United States, and if no difficulty is experienced in this, it is said the Mexican congress, now in session, will enact the necessary legislation.

Mexico is a silver standard country, and its silver circulates at its bullion value. For a number of years two Mexican silver dollars exchanged for one American dollar. The price of silver has been slowly sagging, however, and now it takes $2.40 in Mexican silver to equal an American dollar in purchasing power. This decline is the immediate cause of the movement for the adoption of the gold standard.

The plan will probably be that adopted by Japan. There is no gold coin in circulation in Mexico. It is an article of merchandise and sells for its bullion value, measured in Mexican silver. A gold dollar, or peso, will be adopted containing gold to only the bullion value of the present Mexican silver dollar. The gold and the silver coinage will thus be of equal bullion value, and therefore will circulate side by side. But if silver should continue to fall in bullion value, gold would go to a premium again, and the present conditions would reappear. The only ways to obviate such a result would be, either to take away the full legal tender power of silver coin, or to make it redeemable in gold at the national treasury; and so far as we can learn, there is no talk of doing either.

THE "AMERINDS."

Our friends the archaeologists have for a number of years quarreled over the proper designation of the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent. Columbus called them "Indians," because he erroneously believed that he had reached "the Indies"—that is, the islands southeast of Asia. Though he was wrong in this, the name has persisted, and has finally come to signify, to the average reader, the red race of North America, and more particularly of the United States.

There seemed a lack of a comprehensive term, which should include all the natives of this continent, from the Esquimaux of the Arctic zone to the Tierra del Fuegians—the Indians of North America, the aborigines of Mexico, Central America and of the countries of South America as well. So some scientific brother took the two words, "America" and "Indian," and made the hybrid "Amerind," which he proposed as a designation for all aborigines of the Western continent. This word failed of acceptance from all the scientific world, and at the recent congress of Americanists at New York, the discussion over the term waxed fast and furious.

It is almost impossible to force a new word into universal usage. Words are born, not made. We do not like the word "Amerind." It is a hybrid, and, like the mule, without pride of ancestry —for it perpetuates the misnomer, "Indian," in its last syllable. All the efforts of its sponsors will fail to bring it into common use. The native Americans are Indians in the eyes of the people, and Indians they will continue to be called.

Dr. Chas. E. Slocum, of Defiance, one of the leading Ohio archaeologists, dislikes the word "Indian," for the reasons stated above; but he has no greater love for the word "Amerind." In all his writings, he calls them "aborigines." It is altogether better to use that than the hybrid neologism "Amerind;" but his proposition meets with no greater popular favor. "Indians" they are, and will remain.

CHURCHES ARE ACTIVE.

Following the remarkable work of securing $300,000 for foreign missions in one evening, and at one meeting, in Cleveland, last week, comes the announcement that amounts already raised in this country and Europe by the various denominations for what is known as the "twentieth century" fund aggregate $40,000,000, with the churches confident that another $10,000,000 will be easily secured. The churches of this country have raised more than one-half of this immense amount. The Presbyterians of Canada, for example, started out to raise $1,000,000 and now have $1,500,000. In a number of instances the sums subscribed have been greater than anticipated.

Reports further show that the churches, in spite of this extra fund, are giving more than usual to the regular church benevolences and that more societies are out of debt now than ever before. With this revival in church work there is every reason for believing that all denominations will become more and more aggressive and that they are certain to accomplish more good in the world.

Benjamin Franklin once suggested that the turkey should be adopted as the national emblem, instead of the eagle. But it would hardly be in accord with the general fitness of things to sacrifice the national bird by wholesale as we do at Thanksgiving.

General De Wet, the Boer leader, says he has many cousins in this country. He explains, however, that they spell the old Dutch name "De Witt" over here.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Strike Commission.

If the arbitration commission appointed by the president shall be able to carry out one feature of the instructions given to it, it will accomplish a result for which the country has waited long. The President suggested that by the action it would recommend it should endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite field on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of similar difficulties. The commission organized by the election of Judge Gray as chairman, and subsequently the recorder, Commissioner Wright, was appointed a member at the request of the other arbitrators. The commission has already begun its investigation into the physical conditions of the anthracite region. It has decided that in case it should at the conclusion of its deliberations make any award affecting existing rates of wages, such award shall take effect from Nov. 1. Notice of this decision has been given so as to relieve the commission from pressure from any source that might cause undue haste. The state troops are being gradually withdrawn from the mining districts, and the resumption of mining operations is progressing slowly. The output of coal is increasing steadily and will doubtless continue to do so, notwithstanding the fact that the strike has been officially renewed at the collieries of some of the large independent operators. Prices of anthracite have fallen rather more quickly than was anticipated, though large immediate deliveries cannot be expected.

Our Beet Sugar.

Acording to statistical tables issued by opponents of reciprocit ywith Cuba, the beet sugar output of 1901 in the United States was 155,000 tons. This showing is good, and the beet growers may rest assured that the voters of the country do not wish to injure them, whatever the Havemeyers may have done. Reciprocity with Cuba should be so arranged as to be of mutual benefit without injury to American industries. The beet sugar industry has grown up under the protective tariff and it should be kept alive. This does not mean that its supporters ought to control our foreign policy without reference to other and graver considerations.

Our Motive Power.

A calculation of the amount of motive power used in the manufacturing establishments of the United States naturally deals with large totals. On the face of the returns it would occasion little surprise to be told that the motive power so used aggregated 11,200,081 horse power in the census year. The figures, however, become more striking when we learn that they represent not far from a doubling of the total for the year 1890, and are considerably more than three times those for the year 1880. Thus far steam engines supply more than three-quarters of the power used in manufacturing, accounting for 8,742,416 horse power, or 77.4 per cent of the whole. Water wheels supplied 1,727,258 horse power, or 15.33 per cent; electric motors, 311,016 horse power, or 2.7 per cent; gas and gasoline engines, 321,051 horse power, or 1.3 per cent., and other forms of mechanical power, 54,490 horse power, or five-tenths of 1 per cent. It should be recollected in considering these figures that they relate only to manufacturing occupations, and take no account of the great amount of power used for other purposes.

Educated Children.

A very striking showing as to literacy among children is made in a recent census report. It appears that of the children between the ages of ten and fourteen 95.6 per cent of those born of native white parents are able to read and write, while the proportion among white children of foreign-born parents reaches the surprising rate of 99.1 per cent. There is shown here, as will be seen, a marked difference in favor of the children of the foreign born. This is attributed largely to the fact that the foreign-born immigrants live mainly in the northern and western states, where the public school system has been highly developed, while great numbers of native white children of native parents live in the southern states, where the percentage of illiteracy is larger. Speaking generally, the immigrants and their children cluster mainly in the cities and towns, while the native children of native white parents live more generally in the country, where school facilities are not so great.

Chinese Labor.

It is noteworthy that both in the Philippines and in Hawaii the need of more efficient common labor is felt, and those who have given special attention to the matter are in favor of the introduction of Chinese laborers under certain restrictions. Professor J. W. Jenks, who has been traveling in the Philippines as a special commissioner, recommends that employers of labor be permitted to introduce Chinese laborers under contract for a limited period, the employers giving bonds for the safe keeping of the laborers and their return to China at the end of the contract period. Governor Dole also recommends that a limited immigration of Chinese laborers be permitted. Apparently the population of the islands of the Pacific does not readily adapt itself to the strenuous processes which are required for development under modern conditions, and its deficiencies must be eked out with other elements.

Colombia and the Canal.

There is evidently some chance of serious complications with Colombia over the canal question. The resignation of the Colombian Minister at Washington is a protest against the failure of his Government to support him in the position he took regarding the recent interference of the United States at the Isthmus. Admiral Casey's action in refusing a passage even to the Government troops naturally created resentment, necessary though it was. But Colombia can hardly afford to quarrel with us, and it may be that the present diplomatic unpleasantness is due rather to the initiative of Chile, which has a treaty with Colombia concerning transportation across the Isthmus and which for various reasons would prefer not to see the canal built at all. The Colombian Minister has been at Washington since last March endeavoring to settle all the points in controversy. But he obviously feels now that his dignity requires vindicating. If he hopes to bring the State Department to disavowing the propriety of the Admiral's conduct he is doubtless destined to disappointment.

The British Pacific Cable.

While we have been making a great noise over a Pacific cable from the United States coast to the Philippines, the British government has gone ahead quietly and has laid a line that reaches from Vancouver to Brisbane, Queensland. Vancouver is several hundred miles north of the shore point where the American cable will be landed. Brisbane is nearly 3,000 miles farther south than Manila. The difference in the lengths of the completed British line and the talked-of American cable will be very little, however, because Brisbane is not as far west as the Philippines. It has taken several years of wrangling and agitation to get the American project seriously under way. The British colonists of Canada and Australia are to be congratulated upon the accomplishment of this great undertaking.

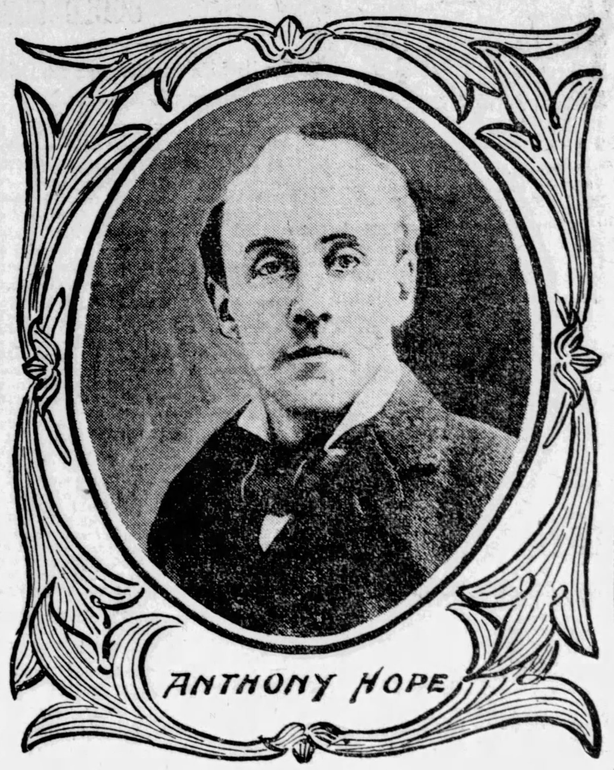
German Investments.

A consular report states that Germans have the following sums invested in foreign countries: United States and Mexico, $2,000,000,000; South America, $2,000,000,000; Australia, Africa and the Far East, $1,000,000,000; Turkey, $350,000,000. In addition to this, Germans have $3,000,000,000 in stocks and bonds of other countries. These investments are the outgrowth of the past 30 years.

Chamberlain's Visit.

The coming visit of the British colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, to South Africa, promises to be rather a picturesque affair. Mr. Chamberlain will make the trip from England to Cape Town on the big armored cruiser Good Hope, one of the largest and most powerful vessels of her type in the world. On his arrival at the Cape it has been arranged that the colonial secretary will be given quite an elaborate reception. Later the man who possibly had more than any one other individual, save Rhodes, to do with the starting of the Boer war, will make an extended trip through Cape Colony, Natal and other British possessions in that part of the world.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE, AUTHOR.



Anthony Hope, author of The Intrusions of Peggy, one of Harper's fall publications, is the second son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet street, in the heart of the City of London. Mr. Hope was born in 1863, educated at Marlborough school and Balliol college, Oxford. He is a barrister by profession, and up to the time The Prisoner of Zenda was published he was practicing, but since then he has confined himself to literature, including several plays.

Military Cut for Walking Dress.

One of the best models in walking skirts this season is of gray and black bannockburn, flecked with red. The jacket, which blouses slightly in front, buttons in double-breasted military fashion, and has a short peplum and a yoke with pointed tabs extending over the pocket on either side. The skirt is decorated only with rows of stitching. It flares slightly at the bottom and has a habit back. The collar and belt are of black broadcloth, stitched in white.

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT ON NEWSPAPER PRESSES

In the electrical equipment for the new presses of the Toledo Blade, some startling innovations are made. The electrical system designed and installed by Messrs. Kohler Brothers, Chicago, especially for The Blade plant, while apparently complex to the ordinary observer, is on the contrary so simple in its operations that the pressman can start, slow down or stop these ponderous machines from any one of 14 push-button stations located on each press.

This great mass of machinery, by means of these push-buttons, can be started and stopped within the time required to move the press only 1-32 of an inch. The press can be turned to any required distance and stopped, or it can be run at a higher speed, or up to maximum speed; or if the operator thinks it is running too fast, the speed can be reduced, or the press can be instantly stopped, and all this by the mere pressing of a button. At each push-button station is a safety switch, so that if the pressman, turning his press to a certain point, stops it and then desires to work in the machinery, he turns this safety key and while the safety key is turned no one can move the press and injure the pressman. No such perfect control has ever been devised before.

The beauty of the Kohler Brothers system will be seen when it is understood that no matter what portion of the above combination the pressman desires to make, it is not necessary for him to regard the electrical control at all, but the instant that his press is mechanically arranged for one of the above combinations, the necessary electrical requirements to operate it according to the way he wishes to run are instantly and automatically completed.

In other words, this equipment does the thinking. Accident to workmen is almost impossible. It saves time, saves labor, saves power and saves paper, and altogether the electrical press equipment of the Toledo Blade is a wonder.

A Strenuous Young Woman.

A thief snatched a purse from the hand of Miss Mary Cull in State street, Chicago, the other afternoon and made off with it. Miss Cull followed him for two blocks and, finally overtaking him, knocked him flat with one blow of her fist. Then she took her purse and turned the thief over to a breathless policeman who had been following the chase.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

From Ad Sense.

The growth of the Toledo Blade in the past ten years has been as great as the growth of any other newspaper in the United States. It is claimed that in this length of time the circulation has been multiplied by twenty, while the advertising patronage has increased ten fold. The plant installed five years ago, which was double the former capacity, has been thrown out and another equipment to double the one of five years ago is being installed. Two large, new quadruple presses are being made for The Blade, by R. Hoe & Company, and a new and entirely modern stereotyping plant is being installed, and by October 1 will be ready for business. The present Blade building is inadequate to carry on the gradual increase of business of this popular daily paper, consequently they are rebuilding on an adjoining property, taking in a ground space of more than three times that which they are now occupying. The basement will be sufficiently large to carry in storage 200 tons of paper and the other supplies necessary to the business. The ground floor, level with the street, will hold the presses. These presses will be in operation in full view to the passers by. The second story will be used for the editorial department, while the entire third floor will be given to the mechanical making of the pages, one large space being used for the battery of ten linotype machines. These are points that should be taken into consideration by every careful, conservative advertiser.

POINTS.

Beware of falsehoods.

Life is what you make it.

Aim high if you would hit the mark.

Age makes some people wise but others stubborn.

Many people fail. Why? Because they don't try.

Gold and silver may not rhyme but they jingle very well together.

The man who smiles and smiles is liable to see snakes if he does not quit.

He who sings his own praises always makes a noise that does not sound very melodious to others.—Sing Sing Star of Hope.

All That Goes Down.

"All that goes up must come down," said the captain as the ship's bow lowered to meet another big wave.

"Poor rule don't work both ways," retorted the pea green passenger making a wild dash for the rail.

Current Events.

Reports from all parts of Porto Rico show that many fatal fights occurred on the last registration day.

Exchange Bank of Morris, Ill., looted by six masked men, who marooned town marshal and carry away $4,000 in currency.

President is planning trip in the South this month, which may include bear hunt in canebreakes in Mississippi.

Members of National Association of Builders urged to organize for self-protection against labor unions.

Secretary Hay protested to Colombia because latter's minister refused to obey his government's instructions on Panama canal treaty; Nicaragua route may be chosen, or Panama route taken without consent.

Importation of Chinese laborers into Philippines upder contract and bond for three years, recommended by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks war department commissioner, are needed for government and private enterprises.

Colombia still delays matters in connection with canal negotiations, but United States may soon force issue.

Reports from Governor Taft indicate that cholera situation in Philippines is exaggerated.

Text of decision of King Oscar on Islagular controversy as to Samoa is received and confirms reports of finding against United States.

Interstate commerce commission subpoenaed four Chicago railroad officials to hearing in Chicago on Nov. 6, investigation of live stock exchange complaint against alleged rate discrimination is expected.

William Wilkingson, farmer near Palmyra, Wis., and two relatives, believed murdered and bodies burned in farmer's house; robbers supposed to have stolen $500 recently drawn from bank; bodies and tin money box found in ashes.

Cuba held to be foreign state by Judge Thomas in United States circuit court decision, Brooklyn; crimes committed there during American military rule are subject to Cuban court jurisdiction.

H. C. Christensen, president of Shambaugh (Ia.) bank, accused of $5,000 embezzlement, was arrested at Marysville, Mo.

Two big consolidations are planned by beef interests. Packers will combine first and then effect merger of all stockyards in the country, thus gaining full control of the markets.

W. Bird Raymond, New York automobilist, is sentenced to prison, but released on bond, being held responsible for collision with trolley in which twenty-two persons were hurt.

Gen. Corbin's annual report will recommend that army canteen be re-established; Secretary Root will concur. Gen. Miles expected to disapprove, as he believes abolishment has benefited soldiers.

Ellery Renwick, Evanston bridegroom, locked in closet at 1851 Wesley avenue by joking friends and apparently forgotten; was partly unconscious when released, and restored to his bride, formerly Miss Mayme Eddy.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles reached Manila; editor of Libertas, Spanish newspaper, sued for libel in accusing Gen. J. Franklin Bell of attempt to steal $27,000 derived from sale of rice.

Gen. Miles receives a military ovation in Manila, where he is the guest of Governor Taft.

Supreme court of appeals decides that failure to use copyright notice in publishing a copyright story does not give the right to other persons to publish the story for their own use.

Apple crop of United States for 1902 estimated at 43,000,000 barrels, largest previous crop, 49,000,000 barrels, in 1896.

Signor Marconi arrived at Glace bay, N. S., on Italian warship Carlo Alberto and landed with sixteen boxes of wireless telegraph apparatus; will conduct experiments.

Twelve story National Life building, Chicago, bought by National Life Building company from National Life insurance company for $570,000. In addition to $1,650,000 incumbrances assumed.

Postmaster General Payne predicted next national campaign will be made on free trade; Republicans willing to accept issue in view of previous lessons taught by hard times.

Gen. Gillespie, chief engineer of the United States army, in his annual report discusses river and harbor work in Chicago and urges the necessity of providing defenses for the great lakes.

Five New Orleans banks are said to have been defrauded out of $250,000 by a son of one of the oldest commission merchants of the city.

Use of copyrighted story, when notice does not accompany it, upheld by Judges Jenkins and Baker in United States court; American Press Association bill against Short Story company dismissed.

Germany's industrial woes ascribed to enormous overproduction along certain lines of manufacture and an undersupply of food materials, according to report of Consul General Mason at Berlin.

Temporary White House ceased to be headquarters of executive department of the government, and President upon his return will occupy the remodeled White House.

Eleven children from Santiago, Cuba, en route to California, detained by immigration officials at Ellis Island.

Alfred Mosley arrived from England at head of commission intending to study American industrial methods.

F. E. Fernald makes the trip from Japan to Chicago in 13 days 21 hours, the steamer Korea running from Yokohama to San Francisco in 10 days 15 hours and 15 minutes. This materially lowers all records.

J. Pierpont Morgan and associates support effort to abolish private car systems, and a bitter fight between rail kings and beef and oil trust magnates is threatened.

Temporary grand stand collapses during Michigan-Wisconsin football game at Marshall field, 20 being injured.

J. P. Morgan's western trip said to be for promotion of great soft coal combine. Financier has long conference with Senator Hanna in Cleveland.

Odendhal Commission company of New Orleans, members of which is said to be involved in irregularities amounting to $175,000, is forced into liquidation.

Rev. George H. Simmonds, of Peoria, a Baptist divine, is planning to dramatize Biblical scenes and produce them in all the cities.

FOREIGN.

One thousand six hundred Doukhobors left their farms and cattle in Manitoba and started out to convert the world, are marching to Winnipeg. Canadian police trying to prevent suffering, and women and children are under government care.

Minimum meat tax as fixed by the tariff committee is adopted by the reichstag.

British parliamentary committee said to be ready to present an adverse report on the extension of shipping subsidies.

French miners, made restless by delay, demand of Premier Combes news of arbitration negotiations.

Japanese cabinet adopts naval increase plan that will cost annually $8,250,000 for ten years.

Purchase price of White Star Line, paid by the International Mercantile Marine company, is $52,497,180.

Berlin papers claim that Sara Bernhardt is a German, born in Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

General Botha, in an article in the Contemporary Review, insists on loyalty of Boer leaders to Britain.

Entire coffee zone of Guatemala is destroyed by eruptions from the Manta Maria volcano and inhabitants are reported in peril.

German beef price reached 42 cents a pound for best grades, laboring classes unable to buy even inferior meats; Berlin authorities demand $750,000 salary increase.

German paper publishes communication from Brazil showing spirit of opposition in South America against the United States.

Chief Secretary Wyndham, in a speech at Dover, predicts end of the Irish question.

Dr. Herzl reports satisfactory progress of the Zionist movement at the annual conference of the society in Vienna.

Germans petition the government to open frontiers for the importation of cattle, as the middle classes cannot afford to buy meat at the present high prices.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is condemned to two days' imprisonment and payment of fine for speeding automobiles in streets of Paris.

Swiss savant invents "freezing cure" for diseases of lungs, stomach, circulation and kidneys.

Canada, it is said, will not press objections to reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States.

Queen Alexandra eats an eight-course dinner in anteroom of Drury Lane theatre in 16 minutes rather than miss any portion of performance.

Compromise may yet save German customs tariff bill, which has been threatened with annihilation.

HANDSOME WATCH FREE

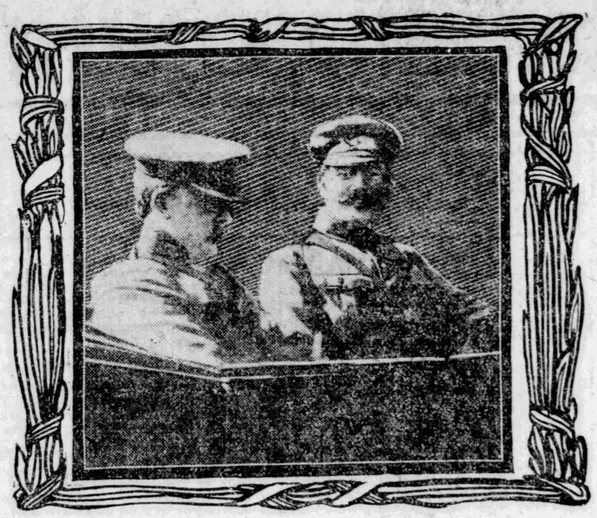
A Solid Gold Ladies' or Gents' watch costs from **$25 to $50. Don't throw your money away.** If you want a **watch** that will equal for time any **Solid Gold Watch** made, send us your name & address at once & agree to sell **only 8** boxes of our famous Vegetable Pills at 25 cts. a box. It's the greatest remedy on earth for Constipation, Indigestion & all stomach disorders & they sell like hot cakes. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your order & we will send the 8 boxes by mail. When sold you send us the money & we will send you the **WATCH** with

A GUARANTEE FOR 20 YEARS

the same day money is received. There is no humbuggery about this. We are giving away these watches to quickly introduce our Remedy—& all we ask is that when you receive the watch you will show it to your friends. Hundreds have received watches from us & are more than delighted with them. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine **watch** without paying a cent for it & you should write at once. Address

AMERICAN MEDICINE CO., Dept. 103 B, 47 Warren St., New York City.

GENERAL KITCHENER OPENS GORDON COLLEGE IN KHARTOUM



A snap shot taken of Lord Kitchener when he set out lately for a visit to Egypt. The noted general will go on board the steamship "Egypt" at Port Said as he intends to be present at the Durbar in India when King Edward is crowned emperor of India by proxy.

London, Nov. 3.—Official advices from Khartoum tell of the formal opening there today of Gordon College, for which plans have been making for a number of years past. Viscount Kitchener, to whom more than to anyone else the success of the undertaking is due, was the central figure in the inaugural ceremonies and among the other participants were leading representatives of the Egyptian government.

Though far removed from what are usually considered the centres of learning and civilization in modern Egypt Gordon College at Khartoum is designed to rank among the foremost educational institutions of that country. The institution is to be conducted on progressive lines, and the teachings will embrace the industrial sciences as well as the more common branches of learning. Religious dogma will not be embraced in the curriculum and the college will be open to Mohammedans, Jews, Assyrians and all other races to be found in Egypt.

Beware of our imitators!

We are the only distillers in this country selling direct to consumers. Like every success, we have imitators who "claim" to be distillers. *They are not distillers and have no connection with a distillery.* For proof, you need not take our word. Just see government reports. *They are simply dealers,* and can "doctor" their whiskey as much as they like and call it any age, for unfortunately the government does not control dealers as it does distillers. Now, these dealers are in business for profit; so when they offer eight to twelve-year-old whiskey for the same or less money than we, as *distillers,* can sell seven-year-old, the inference is plain. **Their whiskey is not the age they claim and is adulterated and watered.** The cheaper they sell, the more water and adulteration you get. *Beware of imitators.* If you want honest whiskey, direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saving the dealers' enormous profits, then accept our offer, which is backed by a company with a capital of $500,000.00 paid in full, and the proud reputation of thirty-six years of continuous success. We have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you **FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20,** and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense if you are not satisfied. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of **4 Quarts for $3.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.**

SPECIAL NOTICE—A HAYNER QUART is a full quart, an honest quart, four to the gallon. The so-called "quarts" of other high-grade whiskies require five to the gallon. We give full measure, 20 per cent more than others, reducing our price just that much. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 — **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** — DISTILLERY TROY, O.

67 DAYTON, OHIO — ST. LOUIS, MO. — ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit such pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2401—Elroy Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. The attractive feature of this model is the surplice waist to which is attached the circular skirt. The skirt is fitted at the top by darts and the fullness at the back forms an inverted

box plait. The waist and sleeve are mounted over a fitted lining. Blue and white foulard with stitched bands of plain blue silk or velvet ribbon and puffs, and yoke facings of white taffeta will make a pretty frock. For ordinary wear, suitings, serge or heavy cotton fabrics may be used.

2398—Dowager Corset Cover.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This corset cover is designed especially to wear under waists having a fitted lining without adding unnecessary bulk to the figure. The darts, under-arm and back pieces give a smooth adjustment

and the peplum and belt hold the garment closely to the waist line and hips. The upper parts of the front are trimmed with fancy tucking and the corset cover is cut away underneath as indicated by the perforations in the pattern. Embroidered edging, beading and ribbon give a dainty finish. Nainsook, cambric and lawn are the favorite materials.

2400 Laudar Jacket.

Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. This design may

be made of any of the fashionable cloaking materials or silk. The loose fronts are double-breasted and the back and sides are semi-fitting. The fashionable shawl collar gives style to the mode, and may be made of a contrasting shade of goods overlaid with applique. The sleeve is finished at the hand in the same way. Fawn-colored Venetian cloth with trimmings of brown cloth, fancy cream and fawn braid and linings of fawn and blue striped taffeta will make a pretty and serviceable jacket. For school wear the jacket may be simply finished with machine stitching.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

The Blade's Premium List

Is Now Ready. Send for it at once. It's full of good things. It costs you nothing.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Publishers' Column

Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	$14.30
No. 72—7-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	11.25
No. 84—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	2.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

BOER WAR HONORS.

London, Nov. 1.—A long list of honors and promotions in recognition of South African services, has been gazetted. Lord Methuen is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Major General Kitchener gets the Order of Companion of the Bath; Major Generals French and Ian Hamilton are raised to the rank of lieutenant general; Colonels Kekewich and Plumer are promoted to be major generals; Brigadier General Braban is appointed an honorary major general, and Lieut. Col. Fiset and Capt. McMillan, of the Canadian corps, received the decoration of companion of the distinguished service order.

Denies the Story.

Minneapolis, Oct. 31.—Archbishop Ireland, in an interview, declares the story of his impending transfer to the archdiocese of Chicago to be false in every particular.

ROOSEVELT'S IDEAS

Of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Presidency.

Boston, Oct. 30.—In an article written for the Youth's Companion, published in the issue of November 6, Theodore Roosevelt gives his ideas of the duties and responsibilities of the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt wrote the article in 1900, while he was governor of New York, and previous to the Republican national convention which nominated him for Vice President. In it Mr. Roosevelt says:

"The President of the United States occupies a position of peculiar importance. In the whole world there is no other ruler, certainly no other ruler under free institutions, whose power compares with his. Of course, there is the enormous personal factor of the incumbent himself to be considered, entirely apart from the power of the office itself. This is merely another way of stating that in any office the personal question is always of vital consequence.

"The senators are the constitutional advisers of the President. The secretaries who form the cabinet advise him on matters of general policy when he so desires it. With the senate the advice and consultations are obligatory under the constitution. The senate has no right to dictate to the President who shall be appointed, but they have an entire right to say who shall not be appointed, for under the constitution this has been made their duty.

"Although many men must share with the President the responsibility, there is upon him always a heavy burden of responsibility. It is easy enough to give a bad administration, but to give a good administration demands the most anxious thought no less than very unusual powers of mind.

"There is every reason why the President should be held to a sharp accountability alike for what he does and for what he leaves undone. But we injure ourselves and the nation if we fail to treat with proper respect the man who, in the highest office in our land, is striving to do his duty. We have had Presidents who have acted weakly or unwisely in particular crises, but we have never had one concerning whose personal integrity there was so much as a shadow of suspicion.

"Appointments and policies which are normally routine and unimportant may suddenly become of absolutely vital consequence. The war department was utterly neglected for over 30 years after the civil war. Neither the regular officer nor the regular soldier takes any part in politics as a rule, so that the demagogue and bread and butter politician has no fear of his vote; and to both of them, and also to the cheap sensational newspaper the army offers a favorite subject for attack.

"So it often happens that some amiable people really get a little afraid of the army and have some idea that it may be used some time or other against our liberties.

"The army has never been, and I am sure it never will be, or can be, a menace to anybody save American foes, or aught but a source of pride to every good and far-sighted American.

"When an emergency like that caused by the Spanish war arises the secretary of war becomes the most important officer in the cabinet.

"Altogether, there are few harder tasks than that of filling well and ably the office of President of the United States. But if the man at the close of his term is able to feel that he has done his duty well he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has performed one of the great world tasks and that the mere performance is in itself the greatest of all possible rewards."

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Major General Corbin has received a letter from Sir Thomas Lipton in which the general is informed that Sir Thomas has greatly interested himself in the St. Louis exposition. He informs the general that he has had an interview with King Edward and that his majesty has indicated that he will name a special commission to attend the exposition and that the English government will take steps to interest the people in the exposition. It is expected that the Prince of Wales will be named as the head of the special embassy. The matter already has become the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the British foreign office and Ambassador Choate, who, no doubt, will communicate with Secretary Hay. Sir Thomas Lipton has represented to the king that cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain will be strengthened if the kingdom is well represented at the coming exposition.

Governor Yates Ill.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29.—Governor Yates is suffering with typhoid fever. This fact is admitted by Dr. L. C. Taylor, his attending physician. It will be a day or two before an accurate diagnosis of the case can be made, but the physician has found symptoms of the disease and thus far has not been able to check the raging fever from which the patient is suffering.

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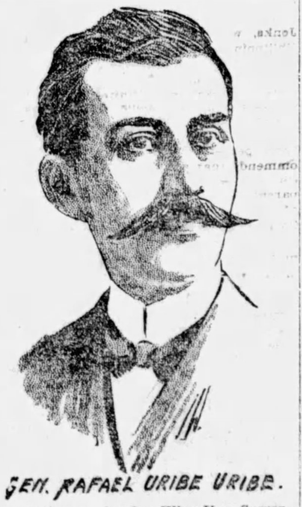
GEN. URIBE-URIBE YIELDS

Insurgent Leader Has Surrendered to Government Forces.

Panama, Oct. 29.—The revolutionary General Uribe-Uribe, with ten cannon, 2,500 rifles and 300,000 rounds of ammunition, has surrendered to General Marjarres at Rio Frio, near Santa Marta.

The revolutionary forces under General Uribe-Uribe, which were defeated Oct. 14, at La Cienaga, retreated to Rio Frio and took up positions there. General Marjarres with 2,000 men proceeded against the rebels from La Cienaga and engaged the enemy three days ago. The government general succeeded in surrounding the rebels and forcing them to surrender. General Castillo was with Gen. Uribe-Uribe. The news of this victory was received here by General Perdomo and Governor Salazar in a tele-



GEN. RAFAEL URIBE URIBE.

Revolutionary Leader Who Has Surrendered With His Army to the Colombian Government Forces.

gram from Gen. Marjarres. Heavy casualties on both sides are reported. The surrender of Uribe-Uribe is said to complete the pacification of the departments of Magdaleno and Bolivar. The revolutionists now occupy the isthmus only.

In the fight of Oct. 14 at La Cienaga the government force consisted of 1,300 men.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Confirmation of the news of the surrender of the revolutionary General Uribe-Uribe was contained in the following dispatch received at the Colombian legation here:

"Panama, Oct. 28.—Uribe-Uribe and Castillo (another revolutionary general) surrendered at La Cienaga with a large quantity of arms and ammunition."

The legation officials declare that with the surrender of Uribe-Uribe the life of the rebellion in the interior of Colombia has received its death blow and that the complete pacification of that portion of the country must inevitably follow. He was, they say, the acknowledged leader of the movement against the government and by his energy and perseverence in raising and equipping troops and securing assistance from the outside, has kept the revolution going for some years. Gen. Uribe-Uribe's movements have taken him in various portions of the interior of Colombia, his early operations being in the state of Jolima, later in the state of Santander and finally in the state of Magdalena. In the state of Santander at the head of an army of over 10,000 men, he seriously menaced the capital, Bogota, until he was defeated by a superior government force on the 26th of May, 1900, when the casualties numbered about five thousand men in all. It has been repeatedly asserted by the officials that Gen. Uribe-Uribe received substantial aid from the government of Venezuela, he having visited Caracas and had frequent interviews with President Castro. Last year he visited the United States and for a time was in correspondence with the officials of the legation with a view to reaching honorable terms of capitulation but the efforts in that direction were without substantial result and Gen. Uribe-Uribe returned to Colombia and again took up arms against the government.

Gen. Castillo, who surreadered with Uribe-Uribe, is about fifty years of age and previous to joining forces with Uribe-Uribe was a guerilla general who gave the government a great deal of trouble.

Colon, Colombia, Oct. 30.—Further news has reached here of the engagement, October 24, at Rio Frio, near La Cienaga, which resulted in the surrender of the revolutionary generals Uribe-Uribe and Castillo, together with ten cannon, 2,500 rifles and considerable ammunition. The government general Marjarres reached Rio Frio with reinforcements of 2,000 men. These troops were destined for the isthmus and their arrival at Rio Frio was unexpected. The government forces already before the rebel positions, in conjunction with the men of Marjarres' command, managed to surround the enemy completely, and after a well contested engagement, to force them to surrender. Four hundred revolutionists are reported to have been killed. The dead were left unburied.

According to the terms of capitulation, General Uribe-Uribe undertakes to bring about the surrender of all revolutionary bands now in the departments of Magdalena and Bolivar. He goes to Bogota to confer with the Colombian government to this end.

COFFEE ZONE

Destroyed in Guatemala by the Santa Maria Volcano.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—The entire coffee zone of Guatemala has been destroyed by flames and smoke from the volcano of Santa Maria. Eruptions threaten the destruction of every living thing within reach of the fumes and fire that pour from the burning mountain, according to a cable from Castle Brothers, importers, of this city, received from their coffee plantation in Guatemala. Only meagre details are given.

"Last Monday," said Louis Hirsch, of Castle Brothers, "I wired to our representatives there, asking for news of the eruption of Santa Maria and I received in reply this cablegram: 'It is true. Enormous losses. Probable volcanic eruption. Coffee zone destroyed. Our lives are in danger. Further reports will follow.'

"The coffee districts referred to," said Mr. Hirsch, "are the Costa Cusa and Costa Granda. They are the finest plantations in the country. If the coffee district is destroyed, as the cable seems to indicate, one-third of the crop is most likely involved.

"The volcano of Santa Maria is located between Retalhuen and Quezaltenango. The towns in the neighborhood most likely to be destroyed are San Felipe, Mazatenango and Quezeltenango. The volcano has been quiet for many years.

"I was in the district last April, at the time when earthquakes reached the country. No volcanic eruptions accompanied the quakes, however."

Felipe Galicia, consul at San Francisco for Bolivia and Guatemala, has received from the president of Guatemala the following cablegram relative to the eruption of the volcano of Santa Maria.

"It is true the volume is in eruption, but without any damage."

A message from the superintendent of the Occos railroad states that the volcano has been in continuous eruption since October 24 and ashes to the depth of twelve inches have fallen at the terminus of the line. News from points further inland is anxiously awaited.

Officers of the Pacific steamer Colon, which has arrived here, state that when the vessel was lying in the port of Acajutla, Salvador, on the morning of October 26, there was a sudden and violent eruption of the volcano of Isalco, twenty miles in the interior of Salvador, and great excitement was occasioned among the poon classes. From the city and port a great cloud of black smoke was seen to shoot up to a great height from Isalco's peak, whence neither smoke nor fire had come for five or six months. The natives, when they saw the eruption, anticipated earthquakes and tidal waves, but within an hour the big black cap on Isalco had drifted away and the volcano was again apparently quiet.

FALCONIO APPOINTED.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 31.—Mgr. Falconio, papal delegate in Canada, has received a cablegram from Rome, officially notifying him of his appointment to the office of papal delegate to the United States, with headquarters at Washington.

The date of his departure from Ottawa has not yet been decided upon. No official intimation as to the appointment of his successor has been received.

Secretary Chamberlain's plan to visit South Africa meets with general approval.

SCIENTIFIC FOOD

That Cures Patients Quickly.

"My experience with food has been considerable.

For 20 years I suffered with chronic indigestion, and bowel complaint which brought on general debility," says a gentleman of Danville, Ills. "I was very poor in flesh and every one thought I had consumption. I was treated by the best doctors of several cities, but to no benefit.

At last I went to the hospital and while there began using Grape-Nuts, the physician giving me permission, and from that day I commenced to gain. By careful diet, and using judgment, I gained in flesh and strength, my lungs got better, and today I consider myself as well as men in general at my age of 60 years.

The other patients noticed that I gained faster under the same treatment and care and I told them to add Grape-Nuts to their diet and be careful not to eat meat, nor warm bread and starchy food. I can now eat anything in reason; I sleep well; bowels are regular and I have gained 22 pounds in flesh. Grape-Nuts food saved my life.

It adds to the health and comfortable living, makes the mind clear and prolongs life." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Important Facts and Figures in Commissioner Hermann's Report.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The annual report of Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office, shows that the public lands disposed of by the government during the year aggregated 19,488,535 acres, an increase of 3,925,739 acres over the previous year. Of the aggregate 1,757,953 acres were sold for cash, 17,614,702 acres were embraced in miscellaneous entries and the remainder were Indian lands.

Commissioner Hermann recommends a large appropriation specifically for surveys in Alaska; legislation regarding railroad rights of way granted under existing laws so that parties who have expended large sums of money for power, plants, etc., shall be protected against subsequent settlers, and a larger appropriation to provide for an increased number of special agents to prevent timber depredations and to protect public lands from unlawful entry. The report also renews previous recommendations for compulsory attendance of witnesses in hearings before district land officers; for repeal of existing laws regarding timber on the unreserved public lands and substitution therefor of a general law providing ample protection for the forests and furnishing means by which monopolies, settlers, miners and others may secure a sufficient supply of timber for their legitimate needs; legislation to protect game and fish in forest reserves; extension of the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park and legislation giving the President general authority to set apart as national parks public fund tracts having scientific or historic interest or containing springs of medicinal properties. It is urged also that the law as to exchange of lands embraced in forest reserves held by private owners for public lands not in reservation be changed so as to secure an approximation in value of lands relinquished with those selected in lieu thereof.

On October 1 last there were 54 forest reserves, embracing 60,175,763 acres, an increase of almost 14,000,000 acres since the last report. During the fiscal year there were 1,663 forest fires discovered which burned over 87,799 acres. The constantly decreasing area burned over is said to demonstrate the efficiency of the government forestry force. The commissioner says that the withdrawal and proper policing of forest lands of the government during the year has shown the following results: The work has proved self-supporting; it has, in addition, brought in a revenue to the government; needed timber supplies have been placed within lawful reach of the public; timber depredations within the reserve limits have practically ceased.

A little over five million acres of land were certified and patented to railways during the year under the land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads.

During the season the Interior department allowed 1,197,000 sheep to enter eight of the reservations for specified periods, the grazing to be confined to specified areas, and 459,137 head of cattle and horses to graze in 38 of the reservations.

MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Nov. 3.—There was an extra red bull's eye flag displayed over the home of the Japanese legation today in celebration of the birthday of the Mikado, who was born November 3, 1852. This evening Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, will further observe the anniversary by giving an elaborate dinner, to which have been invited all of the members of the diplomatic corps and several representatives of the department of state.

Mutso Hito, ruler of Japan, ascended the throne of the mikados in 1867. He was the son of Kimei Tenno, and was married in 1869 to Princess Harnko. He has three daughters and one son, Crown Prince Kotaishi. Mutso Hito is the first ruler of the Japanese to attempt to introduce modern or western civilization into the island. He began his reign by genuinely great reforms, conceived in a spirit of liberality. One of the first results was the abolition of the feudal system, which had so long blocked the progress of the country. It was he who established the present constitutional government, and under his sway the people have attained unprecedented progress and enlightenment.

Kruger Gives Up.

Brussels, Oct. 31.—It is asserted here that Mr. Kruger has abandoned his irreconcilable attitude and intends to seek permission to return to South Africa.

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TURKEY HUNTING.

The President Took a Short Trip Into Virginia.

Manassas, Va., Nov. 1.—Into the fitful glare of a locomotive lantern, President Roosevelt at 4:30 this morning stepped briskly from his private car in the railroad yards here and greeted cordially the little group of newspaper men, special officers and railroad men who had gathered to see him start on his hunt for wild turkeys. He was attired in a khaki shooting suit with leggings and over this was a long heavy overcoat. He wore a black slouch hat.

A servant handed to him a fine double-barrelled shotgun which he threw familiarly into the crook of his left arm. Secretary Root, who had preceded the President from the train, wore a canvas shooting suit, an overcoat and a golf cap.

The President, after a quick survey of the starlit sky, remarked to Mr. Root that they were in luck as to the weather. The President and Secretary Root were joined at once by Surgeon General Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou and J. T. Leachman, who is the sheriff of Morton county.

Mr. Leachman was to act as the guide of the presidential party on the turkey hunt.

Preceded by railroad men bearing lanterns the President and his party trudged for a quarter of a mile along the maze of railway tracks to the carriages in waiting to convey them to the shooting grounds. They were followed by servants carrying a big hamper of mineral water and luncheon. As he walked briskly along the President remarked to Secretary Root:

"I have tramped ties before in my time."

"Yes," responded the secretary with a suggestion of irony in the tone of his voice, "I have often thought that there was no active exercise so restful to the wearied mind as the tramping of railway ties."

The party entered carriages in the village, and, preceded by Sheriff Leachman and a secret service officer in a buggy, started for the hunting grounds about four miles distant. President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey occupied one carriage, which was followed by another containing servants and messengers with the luncheon.

This morning the party is hunting over a fine preserve of 1,000 acres known locally as the Ben Lomond place, and owned by Representative John F. Rixey, a brother of Surgeon General Rixey.

While the President hoped to add a wild turkey or two to his hunting trophies, he said this morning he was here particularly for the needed recreation the outing would afford him and for the purpose of getting over the historic Bull Run battlefields, which he never had visited.

After the morning's hunt the party assembled about noon at the Henry House, which is in the very center of the operations of the first battle of Bull Run. There luncheon was served. During the afternoon the President will drive over the battlefield.

At 5:30 this afternoon the President and party on their special train will go to Brandy, Va., 20 miles south of Manassas, where they will be the guests until morning of relatives of Surgeon General Rixey.

Corea Emphasizes Independence.

Pekin, Nov. 1.—The emperor of China received Pak Chia Sun, the first Corean minister to China yesterday. The minister was accompanied by members of the legation. The dowager empress was not present at the reception. Coreans wore European military uniforms to emphasize the fact that they are no longer subjects of China.

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WHITE STAR LINE'S PRICE.

London, Oct. 30.—It was officially announced today that the purchase price of the White Star line on its joining the International Mercantile Marine company is $58,407,180, of which $15,730,180 is payable in cash, $25,174,000 in preference shares and $12,581,000 in common stock. The shareholders thus receive over $30,000 for each $1,000 share.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

No rules will be as important as the rules offered for the Arithmetic of Life: to add to the happiness, subtract from the pains, multiply the joys, and divide the sorrows, of as many human souls as thou canst reach.

Thursday.

The obstacle before one is not intended to stop progress, but to stimulate new energies to the overcoming.

Friday.

Life is, after all, an affair of the immortal self, and it is the invisible powers which are its stay, its guide, and its inspiration.

Saturday.

Lowell said: I do not meddle with what my friends believe or reject any more than I ask them whether they are rich or poor. I love them.

Sunday.

Endurance is the real test of a manly man or a womanly woman. How much can you endure without murmur or complaint? That's the true test. With intense and persistent love for God man can endure anything.

Monday.

Bear this equipment: Courage in your soul.
Strength in your arm and honor in your heart.
Then labor ceaselessly to learn the part
You wish to play. Success you'll soon control.

Tuesday.

A man who lives right and is right has more power in his silence than another has by his words.

The Stubborn Self That Will Not Change

BY EMILY S. BOUTON

In a pretty story lately published under the title of Lavender and Old Lace, one of the characters is made to say to another:

"Sometimes I am conscious of two selves—one of me is a nice, polite person that I am really fond of, and the other is so contrary and so mulish that I'm actually afraid of her. When the two come in conflict, the stubborn one always wins. I'm sorry, but I can't help it."

"Don't you think we are all like that?" asked Miss Ainslie, readily understanding. "I do not believe any one can have strength of character without being stubborn. To hold one's position in the face of obstacles, and never be tempted to yield—to me, that seems the very foundation."

"Yes, but to be unable to yield when you know you should—that's awful."

A good many of us are in the condition described by the young heroine. We are conscious of the two selves, the one striving always to lead us toward our highest ideal—the other determined to maintain its ascendency, and hold us upon the material plane immersed wholly in material pleasures and pains. "When the two come in conflict the stubborn one always wins." Unfortunately this is too often true, because as individuals we respond more readily to the lower impulsions than to the higher.

It is, however, the quality of what is here called stubbornness that challenges attention at this moment. "I do not believe," it is said, "any one can have strength of character without being stubborn." It seems to me the speaker confuses two qualities, mistaking one for the other, as is often done. To be stubborn may be wholly different from standing firm when occasion requires in the face of all obstacles. Most of us have seen people who would not yield one jot or tittle of an opinion, or retreat an inch from an assumed attitude, even when the proof that they were wrong was as clear as sunlight.

To possess a strong will is one thing; to be obstinate or stubborn as the animal belabored by Balaam appeared to be, is another. The one possession is most desirable; the other something to most earnestly pray for deliverance from. The one may be keyed to the manifestation of all virtues, and love be its normal expression. The other may stand by chance for good, but it is equally positive for evil if it is the lower self that is aroused to action.

The key to stubbornness is selfishness. The stubborn individual does not like to be convinced that he is wrong, because that is an injury to his self-love. To believe in one's own powers of accomplishment: to have faith in what seems to one to be truth is always right. To refuse to listen to any who may differ; to shut the eyes to all other aspects of a condition save the one; to allow no possibility of a mistake is only to affirm a consciousness of superiority over our fellows.

Progress has been many times hindered by this stubborn adherence to a given position. Witness the long time determination of men of science not to admit the law of evolution as one of the truths to be universally applied. Witness the same stubborn opposition on the part of religious teachers. And now that this new scientific conception has been mastered, now that many have learned to apply it to human life, a new world of wonderful beauty has opened: a new life has begun to be lived. Said Dr. George A. Gordon, speaking of the new story of man's existence evolution has unfolded: "Even this amazing volume could have been mastered much sooner had not pride and prejudice stood in the way." And he declared that the need of a new theology to accord with this conception of evolution is great. It must be answered by the religious teachers or the influence of the churches will pass away. This is by no means a single instance. Looking back over the centuries and we shall find many cases where stubbornness has stood in the way of progress.

Coming to individuals and the same thing is true. Nothing stands in the way of growth more certainly than the stubborn pride that permits no change, no acknowledgement of a mistake, or of the possibility of being wrong. Nothing shuts out the sunlight of truth so effectually as this attitude. And we all take it oftener than we are conscious of. Every time we say nay to a new thought, because it is at variance with our old ones, we are there.

There are people who refuse hospitality to everything with which they are not familiar, or that has not he sanction which is to them authority. The old way is good enough to follow, and no matter how convincing may be the proof that the new leads upward, they look at it unmoved, their feet stubbornly planted in the ruts of the past. Old things are best, they say. I will not change.

Perhaps some of you will recall a little poem of Mrs. Gilman's, in which she tells of the new fledged butterfly, with its beautiful black and crimson wings drooping, sitting disconsolate upon a thorn. To the question of what is the cause, the creature responds with the recital of the pleasure of his former condition "before these flopping wing-things grew, to hamper and deform." When told these were made to fly with: "I do not want to fly," said he,

"I only want to squirm!"
And he drooped his wings dejectedly
But still his voice was firm:
"I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!"

O, yesterday of unknown lack!
Today of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black,
The last I saw was this—
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis.

This is an aptly drawn picture of the people who will not change. Not for one moment do they comprehend that by change is growth made, that if the law of evolution is true, we can hope to approach a realization of the love which is infinite, of the harmony which is divine, of the peace which passeth understanding, only through a gradual process of disintegration of the old things and a building up of the new. When the stubborn self yields to the higher conception of the truth, what has been named change becomes to them simply transformation, to be rejoiced in rather than to be feared.

THE COZY CORNER

Aftermath.

When the summer fields are mown,
When the birds are fledged and flown,
And the dry leaves strew the path;
With the failing of the snow,
With the cawing of the crow,
Once again the fields we mow
And gather in the aftermath.

Not the sweet new grass with flowers,
Is this harvesting of ours;
Not the upland clover bloom.
But the rowen mixed with weeds,
Tangled tufts from marsh and meads,
Where the poppy drops its seeds
In the silence and the gloom."
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Caring for the Baby.

The ruler of a great nation does not feel the weight of his responsibility more than does a young mother, who, with no especial training to fit her for her new duties, undertakes the care of her little one. She may be miles away from her own mother, who would be a sympathetic and safe adviser, and there may be no doctor or druggist within reach and sometimes this is a blessing in disguise for it will compel her to use the common sense with which most young women are blessed, but she will soon master all difficulties of her new task, helped by "mother instinct," and the baby will not suffer from her inexperience.

One of the first things that claim the attention of the young mother is the clothing of the child. Babies require flannel underclothing, even in the warmest weather; it should be very soft so that the tender skin will not be irritated, and loose enough to be always comfortable. Tight bands interfere with the circulation and digestion and after the first fortnight of baby's life do very little good.

The room in which baby is kept should be well ventilated, as pure air is a priceless boon to the little folks. Care should be observed, however, that he is not exposed to draughts as that is apt to cause an attack of colic, if nothing more serious.

The bath should be given at the same time every day. When the little face and body have been bathed and wiped dry with a soft, linen towel, dip a soft cloth in a solution of borax and water and with it wash his mouth thoroughly, cleansing the tongue and gums from the white coating that gathers on them. This treatment will prevent the thrush, a common and somewhat dangerous disease of babyhood.

All children need a great deal of sleep and everything ought to be done to make it comfortable and healthful. The room should be kept at a uniform temperature, neither too warm nor too cool; the light should be carefully shaded from his eyes and all noise and disturbance kept away while he is sleeping, as many delicate children are injured by being obliged to sleep amidst the noise of the family room.

The proper food for the baby has been the subject of much study by physicians and scientists. If the mother can furnish plenty of milk for the child, no other food is needed as a general thing. It sometimes happens, however, that the mother's milk is insufficient or does not agree with the child; in such cases do not let the little one suffer, but feed him on good, fresh cow's milk properly diluted, or on some of the many prepared foods that are offered.

The most important thing to be considered in artificial feeding, next to the quality of the food, is the care of the feeding bottles. As soon as a bottle is emptied it should be washed and filled with borax water. The rubber nipple should be washed inside and out and placed in the same solution. When needed rinse in clear water before filling with milk. Never use the long rubber tubes as it is almost impossible to keep them sweet and clean.

Proper care in this respect—of cleanliness—and in sterilizing the milk, will greatly lessen the danger arising from feeding the baby.
"E. J. C."

Is It True Charity?

I would like to ask the opinion of the Cozy Corner readers as to the real benefit it is to the people, when a large newspaper firm, or some other rich corporation, will furnish food, fuel or clothing to all who will ask for it. It sounds well, and at first thought seems to be very charitable, but while it helps a few deserving ones, does it not encourage more to be idle and thriftless because they know in this way they can obtain the necessities of life with no effort on their own part?

My attention was called to this by seeing, in New York city, a long line of men, women and children standing in front of a house and receiving, in turn, loaves of bread and pails of soup. I was told that this "great charity" was dispensed daily by the agents of one of the newspapers.

While we must be charitable enough to grant to the proprietors of the paper a certain amount of the milk of human kindness, we know of course that the ulterior object was to advertise and increase the circulation of the paper, and that this daily distribution of "loaves and fishes" was a purely business transaction, and the best wish we can make is that the paper itself is helpful enough—if such a thing is possible—to counterbalance the harm done by thus encouraging poverty and thriftlessness.—Edward Brown, Montana.

If any of the readers of the Cozy Corner have pieces of sheet music which their children are done with and choose to give them to help a child who has taken one year's lessons, they can, by notifying the editor of the Cozy Corner, hear of a place where they will be gladly received.

WHOLESOME AND GOOD.

Whole Wheat Bread.

Into one pint of milk stir one pint of boiling water, add one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, and when lukewarm, add one cake of yeast dissolved in a little water. Pour into a bowl and stir in enough whole wheat flour to make as stiff a batter as can be stirred with a spoon. Beat this until light, then add more flour to make a dough that can be kneaded. Mix for ten minutes or more, until the dough is smooth and elastic to the touch, cover, and keep warm until it is light. Mix into loaves, let them rise to twice their bulk and bake in a moderate over for forty-five minutes.

Whole Wheat Biscuit.

Sift a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder into one quart of whole wheat flour. Put into this one scant tablespoonful each of butter and lard; mix with sweet milk, roll into a sheet half an inch thick, cut into rounds and bake immediately in a brisk oven.

School Luncheons.

With the opening of the schools there comes, in many families, the necessity of preparing luncheons for the children, especially for those who live at too great a distance to allow of a home dinner. What to prepare for this is sometimes a difficult matter to decide.

In the "good, old days" which some of us can remember, thick slices of bread and butter, equally thick slices of cold meat, cake, pie, pickles, hard-boiled eggs in the shells, or whatever might be "handy," were placed promiscuously in a tin pail or a basket, or, perhaps, tied up in a piece of paper; the last method of preparation being most favored by the boys who were thus relieved of the care of basket or pail. This luncheon was eaten with great enjoyment by the healthy, hearty school girls and boys who did not mind in the least if things were mixed, or even if the inevitable piece of pie was in the condition of printer's pi when dinner-time came.

To a school girl of the present day, such a luncheon would simply spoil whatever appetite she might have, for, with the lack of the health and vigor possessed by the children of the former generation, there is a corresponding increase in the demand for daintiness in the quantity and preparation of food, and a school luncheon to be acceptable must now please the eye as well as the taste of the child.

In many—indeed, in most schools—a luncheon may be bought either in or near the school building. If this is not possible there are conveniences for heating a cup of milk, or beef extract and a bottle of the one, or a jar of the other, should always form a part of the furnishing of the lunch-box, as there is nothing so restful or strengthening as a cup of either sipped slowly and as hot as possible.

See to it that the box in which the luncheon is to be placed, is made as attractive as possible. Line it with waxed paper which not only adds much to the cleanliness of the food, but prevents it from becoming dry. For sandwiches, which are universally popular, the bread should be cut thin, all crust removed, spread with just a suspicion of buttter, then with any preferred filling.

If meat is used for this, it should be ground, or chopped fine and seasoned well, before it is placed on the bread. Hard-boiled eggs, chopped and seasoned with salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar, make very appetizing sandwiches.

If sweets are craved they should be provided, as science has proved that what was formerly considered as merely a childish fancy, and often refused on that account, is, in reality, the voice of Nature demanding something necessary for the full development of the child's system.

For sweet sandwiches, jams or jellies of any kind may be used, and I know of, at least, one school girl, who enjoys her bread and butter and brown sugar, as well now as when she was a little girl not yet in school.

All bread, however prepared, should be wrapped in waxed paper that the bread-and-butter fragrance may not be too much in evidence when the box is opened. If thin slices of cold meat are preferred to sandwiches they should also be wrapped by themselves; cold boiled eggs should have the shells removed and each egg wrapped in paper with the ends twisted; this paper can be shaped into a cup in which to hold the egg while eating it. And do not forget to add a paper of pepper and salt when eggs are carried.

Pickles, to a moderate extent, may be given; a slice of plain cake, an apple, banana or bunch of grapes with the addition of a bottle of milk or jar of meat-extract will complete the contents of an abundant and healthful luncheon.

When all is neatly packed, place a layer of the waxed paper over the contents, put on the cover and on that a napkin—paper or linen as you please—and tie the whole safely on. One girl whose luncheon-box is the admiration of her schoolmates, invests a few cents in the narrow, cotton ribbon, such as milliner's packages are tied with, and when these pink or blue fastenings are tied around it, her box resembles more a box of chocolate creams than such a prosaic thing as a lunch.

After all, a school lunch is a poor substitute for a hot dinner, and when one is necessary the child should have a cup of hot broth, or, at the least, a bit of bread and butter as soon as she comes in from school. This will rest her and prepare her to enjoy the later meal with the family. Too often she will be too faint and tired to care for anything if she waits until the evening meal is served.

Many instances of the "breaking down" of young girls during their years of study could be avoided by a careful attention to their food and in preventing too much fasting when they are "too tired to eat." A little of the proper kind of food at such times will rest them and the careful mother will see that this is ready for them when it is needed.

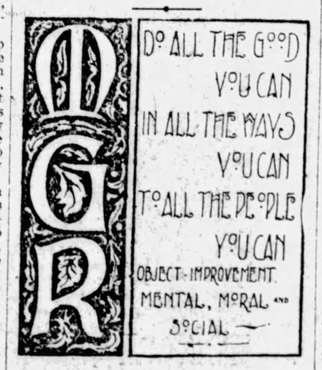
$1,000 IN GOLD DOLLARS FREE.

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS REBUS?

The picture in the centre of this advertisement illustrates a well-known saying. If you can send us a correct solution of the picture puzzle YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000.00 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do by giving up a little of your spare time. Unusual and most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the rebus, write your solution plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the rebus, but STICK TO IT AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of our FASCINATING MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to every one answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to give away LARGE SUMS OF GOLD FREE. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded FREE GOLD PRIZES: Mrs. J. M. Lachlin, Twenty-third street, Pittsburg, Pa., $180.00; Mr. O. F. Ackerman, Hill, N. H., $100.00; Mrs. Fred Pease, 146 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y., $75.00; Mr. George Corbett, Five Islands, Nova Scotia, Canada, $60.00; H. C. Hare 40 Wisconsin Avenue, Columbus, O., $1,765.00 (this includes the $980.00 Cabinet Grand Upright Piano); W. Kettle, 2705 Larson Street, Pittsburg, Pa., $180.00; Miss Martha Gregory, 3 Park Street, Norwalk, Conn., $100.00; Mrs. John Rust, Box 7, Enfield, N. H., $110.00. We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names, as we desire the space to tell you all about THIS SPECIAL $1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE OFFER.

The third is to be solved by an alert and clever person, and the reward is so handsome that it will pay you to TRY AND MAKE OUT THE INTERESTING PUZZLE PICTURE. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many Golden Prizes. Study it very carefully, and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to make out the well-known saying. WE HAVE THE SOLUTION IN OUR OFFICE. Have you the brains and energy? If you can make it out, send your solution to us without one cent of money. Remember that this is our $1,000.00 in Gold Free Distribution, and we don't want you to send any money. What we say FREE, we mean PERFECTLY FREE. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, can you solve the above unique puzzle-position? If you can do so, write what you read it to be, and send your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Money is a nice thing to have, because there are so many useful purposes we can put it to. By a little extra effort some one will get the money we give away. Some lazy and foolish people often neglect these grand golden free offers we make and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of good opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GRAND GOLD FREE DISTRIBUTIONS, thus continually rewarding our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. This special contest we consider one of the greatest offers ever made. Do not delay in giving this matter your immediate attention, and if you can make out the puzzle picture, send your answer at once. $1,000.00 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove that in the many Free Cash Contests we have conducted in the past years we did not do exactly as we agreed. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. To pay out these big gold cash prizes is a pleasure to us, and to have the largest circulation of any high-class magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes of great sums of money. It is the only successful way to get your magazine talked about. For instance, if you should read the puzzle picture and we should hand you a sum of money as a free prize, you would never stop talking about our magazine, now, would you? We POSITIVELY CLAIM that you will be amply rewarded by sharing in our $1,000.00 in Gold Free Offer. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. The free attisement was not written for drones or idlers, who are not willing to give a liberal use of their time. We expect the reader to do some work and give the matter the attention it deserves. USE YOUR BRAINS. If you are successful in solving it, well and good. Write your solution and send it to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We really desire someone to be successful, and as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this splendid Free Money Offer, it will be very foolish for you not to try. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this offer to you without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We have found that you generally read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the rebus. The harder it seems the more patience and determination you should have. Courage and determination will bring you the PRIZES OF LIFE. Your share in OUR FREE MONEY DISTRIBUTION depends entirely upon your own energy and brains. Don't delay a moment in TRYING TO SOLVE THIS PUZZLING REBUS. Many of the people we have recently sent large sums of money to in our Free Money Distributions write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings, and saying that if we had not so promptly acted them to try to win they would not have been successful and would not have been the happy recipients of a large sum of money for only a few hours' effort. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR BIG CASH PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately. DON'T DELAY.

ADDRESS:
THE ROBINSON PUBLISHING COMPANY,
24 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



"Isabel's" story for November is entitled:

THE SORROWS OF ROBERT BAILEY.

"Marry in haste and repent at leisure," is what Robert Bailey found himself repeating eight weeks after his introduction to beautiful, gay, charming Priscilla Schuyler.

The cause for his mournful meditations was—Mrs. Bailey had a secret from him. This fact poor Mr. Bailey discovered before the honeymoon had waned. A secret! Had she a right to have a secret from her lawful lord and master?

Most emphatically, no; yet the evident fact that such was the case caused her doting husband no end of worry. To do the lovely Priscilla justice, she had not the least idea of the state of her watchful husband's mind. Always of a jealous nature, Robert watched with imaginative eyes, his lovely wife, saying to himself: "Does my idol look with favor upon another of the sterner sex? Is she true to me? And if so, why this secrecy? When she married me, did she not renounce all, and promise—figuratively speaking—to shut her eyes to every man except Robert Bailey?"

And yet Mrs. Bailey did allow her eyes to wander—she did speak to another, and that other was a large, dark man whom, but for his size, the watchful Robert, standing in the shadows, would gladly have thrown down the stairs.

"Recollect, not a word for the world," said Mrs. Bailey. "It would ruin me forever should it be known."

"Depend on me," replied the dark man, as he held out his hand to receive some coin from the lovely, false Priscilla.

As Robert heard this conversation he trembled with wrath and prayed that he might at once, in some miraculous manner, grow to a sufficient size to enable him to give this dark Hercules the drubbing he so well deserved. He thought his wife's voice was unsteady from some deep emotion, and as he caught a glimpse of her face he was struck with horror at its ghastly appearance.

"Money! My money! earned by the sweat of my brow, given for keeping her secret! O, faithless daughter of Eve—but listen!"

"This is the last payment, you will remember. Thank goodness my mind will soon be at rest. I have been so afraid.

"Of what? That I would prove a traitor? Not for worlds would I betray you, but does not Mr. Bailey suspect?"

"No."

"We are safe then; just keep him in ignorance a while longer; don't open your mouth too wide and you are safe."

"No danger. Her mouth is close enough when she wishes it to be," soliloquized the listening Robert, to whom this seemingly confidential conversation was torture.

"Now, good day, madam, until you need me again," said the stranger as he left the house.

"That will never be, if I can prevent it," said Robert, but ten days later as he was returning home he met the same man leaving his door. For the physical reasons before mentioned, Mr. Bailey did not send the intruder away in an ambulance, as his desire would have prompted; he took the safer way of seeking his wife as a safe person on whom to discharge the vials of his wrath.

Meeting the servant on the stairs, he asked her who the man was, who had just gone away.

"All I know is that he was a foine gintleman, who did not forget to give a poor gurl a quarter as he wint, but the missus will be after telling ye what he was after when she saw him in the room."

Up stairs, four steps at a time, went the thoroughly angry man to Mrs. Bailey's room, where he found that lady reclining upon a couch with her face buried in a cushion, and evidently determined not to talk, replying only in monosyllables as her husband attempted to make her explain who was her recent caller, and for what purpose he was admitted to the house.

"Madam," said he, "after lavishing upon you the wealth of my affections, loving you as never man loved before, I have discovered—discovered—I may say, I have discovered"—

"Well, what have you discovered?" came in muffled tones from the figure on the couch.

"What, indeed! Brazen woman, would you wish me to tell to the world your nefarious secret?"

Here Mrs. Bailey burst into such a flood of tears that further conversation was in vain, and Robert left the room, swearing vengeance on all parties concerned.

Mrs. Bailey excused herself from appearing at tea time, and was "indisposed" at breakfast time, but as Mr. Bailey left the house for his office he noticed that she had recovered sufficiently to watch him from her window with a look of relief on her pale face. Turning the first corner, he returned to the house and reached his room unseen by any of the family, and awaited developments.

To be prepared for anything, he took two revolvers from a drawer where they had reposed peacefully for years; a sword that his grandfather had carried in the war of 1812 was fastened to his side, and an old muzzle-loading gun was cleaned and loaded, and Robert sat down to wait. Waiting is dull work, and after a time he thought it would be as well for his purpose if the revolvers and gun were loaded with beans instead of bullets, so the change was made. The sword was so long, and Robert so unaccustomed to wearing such a weapon, that it interfered sadly with his movements, and he laid it on the table beside the guns, when he heard a ring at the door, a manly voice in the hall, and his wife's hurried steps as she descended the stairs to meet the perfidious stranger. Forgetting his "arms," Robert tip-toed into the hall, and assuming a reclining posture, peeped down at the guilty couple.

"Here they are," said the visitor. "I think you will be pleased with them."

"I hope so," returned the lady, "it has been so embarrassing and Mr. Bailey has been making quite a scene about your visits."

Then followed a muffled laugh, and some words that Mr. Bailey could not catch, but he saw his wife and her caller standing very close together, for a minute or so, then the man bade Mrs. B. good morning and that lady turned gaily to trip up stairs.

Mr. Bailey, in his endeavor to assume an upright position, also "tripped" and fell, catching wildly at each step to save himself, but in vain. He reached the bottom of the long flight, pusaing with him Mrs. Bailey and for a moment there was a scene of wild commotion. Mrs. Bailey screamed and scratched; Mr. Bailey groaned and swore, and as he arose from the floor he heard something crash beneath his feet.

"Oh, my teeth, my teeth," wailed Mrs. Bailey.

"What about your teeth, you false woman," shouted Mr. Bailey.

"Enough, I think, when they cost a hundred dollars, and they with gold fillings and all to make them look natural, and you, you great brute, have crushed them with your awkwardness," returned the weeping wife.

Poor Mr. Bailey! As the truth dawned upon him that the dark man who had just left the house was a dentist, and that he had never discovered that the pearls within the rubby lips of his wife were the work of the dentist, his feelings were, indeed, beyond expression. He called himself a brute, and many other endearing names, and promised a new set of teeth and a new bonnet, besides swearing that never again would he doubt the love and constancy of his own Priscilla, before he could placate that angry woman and cause her to cease the hysterical screams which, he feared, would arouse the neighborhood and make embarrassing explanations necessary.

Peace was finally proclaimed but afterwards, whenever Mr. Bailey showed signs of jealousy, he was brought to his senses by the mention of Dr. Bennett, Dentist.

The votes for the authors of our Serial story stand as follows: "New England Girl," "Walter Douglas," "Rattle Trap, "Em T. Head," "Lancelot," and "Joan, Jr." These honored individuals will please send their "chapters" as soon as possible after the preceding ones appear, and New England Girl should set the ball rolling by sending the name, and first chapter, so we may have her installment for The Blade of Nov. 25th. Should these writers wish to consult with each other, addresses will be given them.

Several new and desirable members will be received next week, and the usual batch of "Loves," "Darlings," "Baby Girls" is resting quietly in the waste basket until the writers shall have sent their proper names and addresses. Once more—and probably for the last time—correspondents are requested to refrain from sending letters to "Aunt Prudence," or other name than to "The Blade, M. G. R. Department."

Banner Puzzlers

For September.

New Work—W. C. Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in 1628, and was the son of a Bedfordshire tinker. He followed his father's trade until he was 18 years old. He came from the lowest class of social life, and was very poor, his educational advantages being so limited that he could barely read the writers of religious allegory. He married a woman as poor as himself, and until the time of his marriage he spent his time as other uneducated lads spent theirs, much of it in rude sports. His wife, a devout woman, sought to reform him by inducing him to read religious books. By his going to church with her, his anxiety for the future life was aroused. After two years of great tribulation, his soul found peace. He became a preacher and was persecuted for this work. In 1660 he was placed in Bedford jail, where he remained for twelve years. His numerous works are all of a religious character. He died in London in 1688.

2.—HOUR-GLASS.

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O
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X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—Shell fish.
2.—A fruit.
3.—A head covering.
4.—A consonant.
5.—National hostility.
6.—Reward.
7.—Laborious.
8.—To change the form of.
Centrals name a garden vegetable.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Suppose that a man stands 80 feet from a steeple, and that a line from him to the top of the steeple is 100 feet long, and that the spire is 3 times as high as the steeple. What is the length of a line running from the top of the spire to the man?

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in try, but not in fail;
My second's in bright, but not in pale;
My third is in pie, but not in eat;
My fourth is in pepper, but not in beet;
My fifth is in oyster, but not in fish;
My sixth is in can, but not in dish;
My seventh's in acorn, but not in tree;
My eighth is in honey, but not in bee;
My ninth is in glove, but not in hand;
My tenth is in bonnet, but not in head.
My whole names a battle fought in 1811.

5.—QUERY.

What nobleman was mortally wounded in the siege of Savannah?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Every man's heart is a living drama; every death is a drop-scene; every book only a faint footlight to throw a little flicker on the stage."

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 23.

The Column is indebted to Metta for the full list of puzles used to-day.

1.—Marquis Charles Cornwallis.
2.—Words forming half-square: Zebul, Edar, bat, Ur, L.
3.—A receives $4,580.00, and B receives $2,970.00. (See Chat.)
4.—Hat-field, Pear-is (Paris), Silver-ton, Black-hawk, Arm-strong.

A BLUNDER.

Wouldn't it be funny,
Some evening after tea,
The time the sandman pokes around
To hunt for Ned and me,
If he should make a blunder,
And skip us children by,
And sand the big folks' eyes instead?
He, he! Ho, ho! He, he!

And do you think Black Mammy
Would take them by the hand,
And lead them to the nursery,
And off to Sleepy Land?
And tell us come and kiss them,
And see how sweet they are,
And sing how ole Br'er Rabbit
Kep' a-foolin' Mistah Bar?
—Augusta Kortrecht, in The Century.

—Drawn by F. Y. Cory. Copyright, The Century.

Cornfield Fun.

"Indian corn forms by far the largest cereal crop of the western hemisphere. In the United States the amount raised is greater than the sum of all our other grain crops, and doubtless considerably exceeds the total maize crop of the rest of the world. The place of maize in the western hemisphere is similar to that of rice in the far east. * * * In further token of the importance of maize to our country, it has been proposed to have this plant adopted for our national flower."

This is what Frederick Leroy Sargent says of the agricultural importance of Indian corn or maize in his excellent book entitled "Corn Plants."

And I am positive that our country boys and girls will agree with me in adding that, of all crops on the farm, it is first in importance in the happy days connected with it.

No other occupation blends so harmoniously with the bright days of spring as dropping the corn, while the brown thrasher sings from a favorite perch in the nearby shrubbery, a mocking-bird song that has been almost literally translated by Thoreau, "Drop it, drop it—cover it up, cover it up—pull it up, pull it up, pull it up."

Then there's the riding horseback, astride old strong-bitted Charles, drawing the cultivator. "Whoa, now, I tell you—keep off that hill! Don't you know this is the end of the row?" Did ever a general lead an army with more dignity and importance than Julius on that horse? You country boys and girls all know Charles and Julius. Perhaps you call them by some other names.

Then there's the hoeing and hilling, and the pumpkin vines crawling across from row to row, in spite of the cultivator.

And, speaking of vines—don't tell any one—there's a watermelon patch hidden in about the middle of the field. The apple tree is the landmark. You can find it by that, even when the corn is full height. But those Skinner and Crocker boys can't. That's why we have it in the center of the cornfield.

What fun cutting the corn and putting it into shocks! Then later carting it to the barn. And the mice—how they jump from underneath the shock as it is draggingly lifted to put on the wagon!

Riding home on the old corn wagon! Fifth avenue carriages can't equal it for real pleasure! Ask some of the grown-up occupants who may have spent youthful days on "the old homestead."

Then the cornstalk fiddles! Two strings were all that were needed, and in case of an old-time one, Paganini-like, we did very well with one.

And then of the other part of "the golden harvest," I wonder which had the most pleasant anticipations. "Old Spotty" waiting for the pumpkin to be chopped with a spade, or the chopper, eager to finish that task and have a pumpkin for a "punkey moonshine lantern"?

For you know the farmer-boy scrapes out the interior of the pumpkin, cuts holes in one side in imitation of eyes, nose, and mouth (even with teeth), and then sets a lighted candle in a hole cut in the bottom of the inside.—From the Nature and Science Department, in the October St. Nicholas.

A Strange Prison.

Mons Meg is the name of a large old-fashioned cannon which stands in the grounds of Edinburgh Castle.

Two little boys were playing round this cannon on a summer's day in 1839, when one of them, George Harvey, aged ten, took it into his head to crawl inside the cannon. He managed very well at first, and having reached the touch hole, he shouted triumphantly through it to his little friend, and then meant to crawl back into the free air again.

Easier said than done! It had been easy to crawl in, but it seemed impossible to get out! "'Twas a tight fit, and as human bones are not flexible, my thigh-joints being unbendable," the legs could not help him in his attempts to crawl back.

So there he stuck, till his companion, becoming frightened, ran to George's mother, who happened to be not far off. She came—but being unable herself to help her boy, at once called the sentry.

The sentry did his best to poke out the little fellow with the muzzle of his musket, but as that was useless, he sent for the sergeant of the guard.

The sergeant came and shouted at the boy, and in stentorian tones commanded him to "Come out!" All in vain!

There the child stuck, and it seemed as if he must stick there forever!

In despair the sergeant sent for the captain of the day. He came at once, bringing with him a squad of soldiers, but one and all could do nothing.

At last the mother's heart found a way to release her boy. The boy himself tells the tale:

"She proposed that a rope should be procured and passed to me with the aid of a long stick; that I should grasp the end and so be dragged out backwards.

"The idea was approved by the captain. A rope and stick were brought. I hooked myself on to one end of it, and was slowly dragged from the cannon, humbled with shame, and covered with cob-webs, rust and dust."

This little boy in after life became a celebrated London physician, but it may well be imagined he was a more cautious man all his life because of this early adventure.—Central Presbyterian.

Chat.

The solution of the problem answered today is this:

A puts 4 lots of land at $75.00 each, or $1,500.00, plus $21,400 in cash, making his share of the total value $22,900. B puts in $5,600.00 cash and furniture worth $5,350, making his share of the total value $10,950. The entire value of the plant then is $37,750, which, used as the denominator of a fraction, with A's $22,900 as the numerator of his fraction of the whole, and B's $14,850 as the numerator of his fraction of the whole, gives two fractions which reduced are A's proportion as 458 ⁄ 755, and a total of 755. Then, 755 ⁄ 755 = 458 ⁄ 458, or A's share of the income, and 755 ⁄ 755 = 297 ⁄ 297, or B's share of the income.

F. E. Perry, Pauline, Geo. W. Haselton, Walter Godard, A. P. W., W. P. E., Ira J. Paddock, and Offa Neal recited today.

To show the "scope" of the column's usefulness, the Schoolmistress calls attention to two new "boys," Geo. W. Haselton, aged 80, and Walter Godard, aged 15.

The former says he thought he would like to ask the other boys this question: "How can a boy maintain his physical and mental calibre so as to be able to solve these problems when he is 80 years old?"

A. P. W. would like to employ the wood cutter mentioned in a recent problem to prepare his winter fuel.

W. P. E. says: "Will Elfa please state what bird he referred to as 'hen,' that name being applied to all female birds. Also, will he tell in what country a 'roc' is found, as I would like to get a few eggs for incubation. Perhaps I could raise some mythological chicks."

Ira J. Paddock, sends a good explanation of the information of the right-angle which the Schoolmistress would like to print in full if space permitted. As it is, she will save it for reference, and hopes this new student will come again.

Offa Neal, solutions must be sent with all problems intended for publication in the Column. Try again.

J. E. Moorhead, you have probably received a personal answer to your letter before this time. Do not hesitate whenever you have a question to ask, but to ensure a speedy reply, always enclose a stamped envelope.

This caution is equally applicable to all students. The Schoolmistress is willing to take her time to answer your queries but does not feel like appropriating so much of The Blade's stationery for that purpose.

STRIKE COMMISSION.

Members Paid a Visit to the Pennsylvania Coal Mines.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 30.—The real work of the arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust the differences existing between the coal operators and their employes, began today. Briefly stated, the day's work will consist of a general inspection of the inside and outside workings of coal mines and the homes and surroundings of the workmen. All of the region lying north of here to Forest City, a stretch of 22 miles, will be gone over. This will take up the entire day. To-morrow and Saturday the mining region from here south to Wilkesbarre will be looked over.

For their sessions in the coal regions the coal strike commissioners are using the Baltimore & Ohio club car. This car is the only one of its kind in the country and is specially adapted for the accommodation of bodies traveling from place to place. It was fitted up for the Gridiron club's visit to the Lotus club dinner several years ago and subsequently was used by Admiral Dewey in his swing around the circle. In addition to the club car, the strike commission has at its disposal a Pullman sleeper. The commission pays for both cars, having refused a tender of cars made by the railroads operating in the coal regions.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 1.—The members of the coal strike commission arrived here from Scranton at 9:30 o'clock this morning, on the Delaware & Hudson railway, the run being made along the east banks of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna rivers. The morning was very foggy, which shut out from view the mining towns in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys. When the special train arrived here it was switched to the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railway, and taken to North Wilkesbarre. The commissioners were escorted into the Dorrance mine of the Lehigh Valley company, where the morning was spent going through the workings. This afternoon the party was taken on a special trolley car to the mining towns of Ashley and Sugar Notch, for a view of the mine workers' houses. On their return to Wilkesbarre the commissioners will again board their train and go to Plymouth on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, one of the largest mining towns in Luzerne county. After a tour of that place, the commissioners will return to Scranton using the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway along the west banks of the two rivers.

After the party reached the Dorrance shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, it was decided to go down the Dorrance because more coal veins could be seen. This being All Saints' day, a church holiday, there were fewer miners at work than usual. The commissioners were lowered into the pit, which is about 850 feet below the surface, at 10:45 o'clock. The party was accompanied by General Superintendent S. D. Warriner, of the Lehigh Valley company, District Superintendent F. E. Zerby, of the same company; General Superintendent W. J. Richards, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company; District President Nicholls and National Board Member John Fallon, of the Miners' Union.

The Dorrance is a very gaseous one, and on this account each member of the party was compelled to carry a safety lamp. Going through the workings, a fire boss, whose duty it is to see whether there is any accumulation of gas anywhere, preceded the party.

A mule driver named Ralph Evans, met his death in the Dorrance last night by falling into a "sump." This is a pool into which hot water from exhaust pipes empties.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 3.—The anthracite coal strike commission arrived in the Lehigh valley region from Scranton today. The commission spent the night and ate breakfast on their special train. The party was met at Pond Creek, about twelve miles north of here, by District President Duffy, of the United Mine Workers, who will represent the miners while the commission is in this region. The operators are represented by General Superintendent Warriner, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and General Superintendent Richards, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The programme for to-day was an extensive one and was made up so as to cover the entire Hazleton region.

The greater part of the territory was viewed from the special train. Upper Lehigh, Sandy Run, Highland, Freeland, Drifton and Jeddo, the latter place the home of John Markle, the individual mine operator, were visited, and the train was then run through Ebervale, Lattimer, Milnesville and into Hazleton. A visit to one of the mines took up the time until noon. This afternoon the South Side will be gone over, and it is probable that to-morrow will find the operators in the Panther Creek valley.

Drifton was the next stop. At that place the commissioners met Captain Smith, of Coxe Bros. & Co., an individual concern. The men at their mines are still on strike. The company insists upon the men returning as individuals, but the miners have decided not to go to work unless they can go in a body. There is no prospect that the deadlock will soon be broken.

A crowd of strikers gathered around the commissioners and the superintendent as they discussed the conditions existing at these collieries. Mr. Smith read the correspondence between his company and the men. The commissioners listened with considerable interest, but made no comment. Commissioner Clark asked Mr. Smith if his company would abide by the award of the commission and he replied that he could not answer that question.

The commissioners then went to Jeddo where they were met by John Markle. The latter went with the commissioners to Ebervale and showed them that village. He explained the strike at his operations and the party came into Hazleton and went to No. 40 colliery. The commissioners did not go into the mine. After lunch the party went to Audenried.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 3.—All the mines in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions are working with an increased force of men today and the output of coal for the day will be the largest since mining was resumed. A great many of the mines which operated with a limited force last week now have their full quota of miners at work. President Mitchell has completed his task of collecting statistics and other matters of information for the investigating commissioners. All the data Mr. Mitchell has collected is now in the hands of the recorder of the commission, some additional information from the miners' side of the case having been sent to Carroll D. Wright today. President Mitchell's legal advisers think a very strong case has been made out for the miners.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 4.—The statement of the anthracite mine workers' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public today. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators, who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full is as follows:

"To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

"The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention held March 18 to 24, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated.

"First—An increase of 20 per cent. upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract or piece work.

"This demand is asked on account of the following reasons:

"(1). The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

"(2). The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.

"(3). The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal field are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

"(4). The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

"(5). The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, the liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short age life incident to this employment.

"(6). The annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.

"(7). The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only effectively prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.

"(8). The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents.

"(9). Wages are below fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.

"Second—A reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor without any reduction of earnings for all employes paid by the hour, day or week.

"The second demand is similar to the first in that it is designed to increase hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week and all the recommendations applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second with repetition.

"In addition therefor we submit the following:

"(10). The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety and wellbeing of the mine workers.

"(11). Shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers.

"(12). Shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.

"(13). The tendency of national and state governments of organized trades and production generally, is toward shorter hours.

"(14). A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the workingmen and of the community.

"Third—The adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable; the minimum rate per ton to be 60 cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds. The differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained. This demand is made on account of the following reason:

"(1). Measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of mine workers.

"(2). When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,240 pounds.

"(3). The excessive ton was originally intended to compensate the operator for the weight of the small sizes of coal which were discarded, but which are now utilized and sold and therefore there is no present necessity for the use of any other than the legal ton.

"(4). The adoption of this system would remove an incentive, both to the operator and the worker, for cheating and dishonesty, and would allay jealousy among the miners and prevent unjust discrimination and favoritism.

"(5). The change of the present system to the one asked for would prove a strong factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.

"Fourth—The incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America of the anthracite companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may from time to time arise, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary. In support of this demand we submit the following recommendations:

"(1). The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization and choose such agents and officers as they desire to act collectively instead of individually when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.

"(2). Agreements between employers and employes through workingmen's organizations are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other large industries, and are beneficial, successful and in keeping with the spirit of the times.

"(3). Unions of workingmen tend to the better discipline of the men, to the improvement of their physical, moral and mental condition and to the preservation of friendly relations between employer and employe.

"(4). Experience shows that the trade agreement is the only effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions in dispute between employers and employes in large industries and so a trade agreement is the only possible way to establish the relations between employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as these you (the anthracite coal strike commission) have been called in to settle.

"Respectfully submitted,

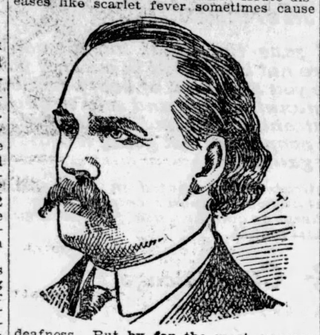
"JOHN MITCHELL,

"Representative of the Anthracite Mine Workers."

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause is Curable but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness. Acute diseases like scarlet fever sometimes cause



deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness is traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds its way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing, and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing and that catarrh, if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve and anyone suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of Blood root, Guaiacol, Eucalyptol and similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken."

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

CHANGE OF WAGES

Will Date From November 1, if Any Is Made.

Scranton, Oct. 31.—The anthracite strike commission has officially decided that if any change is made in the rate of wages of the men it shall date from tomorrow, November 1. This announcement was made by the commission through Recorder Wright in the following brief statement given out by him at 9 o'clock this morning:

"Voted, unanimously, that if the commission, at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations, makes any award affecting existing rates of wages, such award shall take effect from November 1, 1902."

The recorder of the commission stated that this resolution was adopted by the commission because it felt that it was important to make its investigations deliberately, and that it might be well, in order to relieve itself from pressure from any source which might cause undue haste, to inform the operators and the miners that should the investigation and the deliberations following it warrant any change whatever, either in the way of increase or reduction of wages, such change should be from a certain date, thus enabling all parties to facilitate their calculations. The action of the commission in taking this step at this time will save the commissioners a lot of time. It is known that each side to the controversy would take a determined stand on the question of when the new rate of wages, if one is made, shall go into effect. The operators in their original proposition to President Roosevelt wanted the commission to fix the date. The miners wanted the prospective rate to be retroactive and go in effect on the day when the miners returned to work, which was a week ago yesterday. President Mitchell, who was here over night, left for Wilkesbarre today before the announcement was made. It is not known here what he thinks of the commission's action.

MRS. JAMES L. BLAIR.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—Mrs. James L. Blair will be in charge of the woman's department of the World's fair to be held in 1904 in St. Louis. She is a

native of this city, and it is expected that her energetic management will make woman's work particularly prominent in the exposition.

BRITISH CABLE LAID.

London, Oct. 31.—Great importance is attached here to the coming opening of the all-British Pacific cable. The completion of the line brings into being for the first time a British telegraphic girdle around the globe. The cable is 7,900 miles in length. The Vancouver-Fanning portion is the longest without a break in the world.

The last section of the British imperial Pacific cable was laid at the Fiji Islands yesterday. A congratulatory cable message to King Edward reached Buckingham Palace this morning, being the first message sent over the line which links the British empire together.

For Somaliland.

Johannesburg, Oct. 31.—A number of former Boer commandants and British officers have offered their services and those of one thousand men, half of whom are British and half Boer soldiers, for service in Somaliland.

LADRONES ACTIVE.

They Are Committing Outrages in Several Provinces.

Manila, Nov. 2.—A portion of a gang of ladrones which has been operating on the Island of Bilran, just north of the Island of Leyte, where they committed various outrages, crossed over to the Island of Leyte last Wednesday and entered a small town near Carigara. Here they captured and beheaded the presidente of the town, murdered his wife, whom they slashed with bolos, and abducted the presidente's children. The motive of this crime is said to have been the presidente's friendliness with the Americans.

Ladrones are again active in the provinces of Rizal and Bulacan, Luzon. Members of the native constabulary engaged these bandits twice during the past week at points close to Manila and succeeded in killing a number of them. The constabulary are capable of suppressing these ladrones.

Reports received here indicate that the situation on the island of Samar is better than has been recently represented. A number of dios dios, or religious fanatics, are still operating there, but officials report that the Samar police are able to handle the situation.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.

Manila, No. 3.—The body of a native woman, who was attended at her death by priests of the Catholic church of the Philippines, was refused interment at the Paco cemetery, which is owned by the Roman Catholic church. There was a scene at the cemetery, and the police were called in to maintain order. In retaliation for this refusal of interment, "Bishop" Aglipay and other leaders of

ARCHBISHOP GUIDO.

the schismatic movement are discussing a plan of appeal to the courts to obtain possession of certain churches and other property in the Philippines.

This independent church movement is being watched closely in government and political circles. The extent of the defection of native clergy and their lay adherents from the church of Rome is not known, but it is claimed that a majority of the native clergy sympathize with the movement. The appointment of an American archbishop in the Philippines, however, and the Americanization of the Roman Catholic church here, with a clear definition of the status of the native clergy, would turn the tide of both clergy and laity in favor of the Roman church.

Archbishop Guido, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines is now on his way to Manila from Rome, and his task here will be an easy one. In order to make as much impression as possible, he has with him all his Episcopal robes and will enter Manila in state.

MILES IN MANILA.

Manila, Oct. 31.—The United States army transport Thomas, with Lieutenant-General Miles and his party on board, anchored in Manila harbor last night.

General Miles remained on the Thomas until this morning. General Davis and a number of army officers called upon him on board the transport last night. General Davis has invited General Miles to be his guest at his home during the latter's stay in Manila, and Governor Taft has extended a like invitation.

While the Thomas was at Guam General Miles met Mabini, the Filipino politican, who has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The trip from Honolulu to Manila was uneventful.

General Miles' trip through the islands will be arranged after he has conferred with General Davis.

Manila, Nov. 1.—Gen. Miles disembarked yesterday. A salute in his honor was fired from Fort Santiago. Gen. Davis and a squadron of cavalry met Gen. Miles at the landing place in Manila, and escorted him to the Malacanan palace, where Governor Taft and the other members of the civil committee awaited the visitor. Gen. Miles has accepted Gov. Taft's invitation to live at the palace while here. The garrison in Manila was reviewed by Gen. Miles today. The general will proceed to Dagupan, where he will visit Col. Charles L. Davis, of the Fifth infantry, Gen. Miles' old regiment. He will return to Manila Sunday.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Yorkton, N. W. T., Oct. 30.—Many and varied apinions are expressed as to the best way of dealing with the Doukhobors, but on one point every citizen is unanimous and that is that nothing is to be feared from them physically. In not a single instance have they been reported as creating any disturbance or willfully doing any harm. They are simply on a religious pilgrimage and their individual behavior, it is generally admitted, speaks well for the Christian character if some of their harmless fanaticisms were excluded.

The mounted police tried to induce them to change their quarters to a position north of town and succeeded in inducing them to come to the center of the town, but they positively refused to move northward, although offering no other opposition.

Yorkton, N. W. T., Nov. 3.—Several of the men who composed the Doukhobor pilgrimage have returned here. One of them came to Agent Crearer and asked for the clothing and blankets which he had discarded on the march. When asked if he intended returning to his village, he replied that that was his intention. Word was brought in that several of the men were in an exhausted condition an the line of march between here and Bradenbury.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.

It is gentle.

It is pleasant.

It is efficacious.

It is not expensive.

It is good for children.

It is excellent for ladies.

It is convenient for business men.

It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.

It is used by millions of families the world over.

It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.

If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

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Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

OKLAHOMA INDIANS.

The Educated Young Men Are the Laziest in the Tribe.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A severe arraignment of the Indians on the Ponco, Oto and Oakland reservations in Oklahoma, is made by Agent Erwin, in charge of that reservation, in his annual report to the commissioner of Indian affairs. He says:

"Hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from non-reservation schools, as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be set down as a perfectly safe rule that, as a class, the young educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged, able-bodied ones who cannot write nor speak English. The educated Indian, coming from the schools, usually gives the excuse that he has nothing with which to work, neither money, implements or stock of any kind. This is true, but I notice that they manage to live on their annuities and loan money, and buy horses, buggies, etc., on credit, and borrow money from the banks with very little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts. Any able-bodied man or woman may obtain work at fair wages Many of the people are addicted to drink, and both men and women are inveterate gamblers. They have practically nothing to do. Their days are spent in almost utter idleness, and vice and debauchery are rampant. The degradation of these people will continue until they are made to work and live by the result of their labors."

As a remedy for this condition of affairs the agent recommends that the Indian children be educated only at reservation boarding schools, further education being 90 per cent waste of effort and money; that schools under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma government be established among these Indians, so that they can come into constant contact with white children, and that the payments by the government from the trust funds now in the United States treasury be used to enable them to start in farming and stock raising.

COLOMBIAN REBELS.

Affairs on the Isthmus Are Not in Good Condition.

Kingston, Ja Nov. 3.—The British steamer Trent has arrived here from Colon, Colombia. She brings reports that the Colombian rebels are still to be seen in the vicinity of the isthmus and that they occasionally appear in the towns along the railroad line.

Considerable indignation is felt by the Colombians because the American guards are still maintained on the line. Officials of the Colombian government claim that what they term the interference of the Americans prevents them from dealing effectively with the rebels, who occupy certain towns where they collect taxes and make seizures of property. The revolutionists, in their turn, claim that the presence of the Americans prevents them from bringing about a final coup in the revolution.

There is much suffering on the isthmus and the position of civilians there is becoming intolerable.

It is reported that the terms of settlement of the revolutionists and the Colombian government are at present under consideration and it is believed these terms provide for an armistice of ninety days, during which time a joint commission, composed of members of the governmental and the revolutionary parties are to frame a new constitution which is to give equal rights to all persons. When the Trent left Colon, last Friday, was considered doubtful whether the terms of the proposed settlement would be agreed to.

BRIQUETTE FUEL.

John W. Gates Thinks It Is Practical and Profitable.

New York, Nov. 1.—John W. Gates, who has just returned from Europe, is enthusiastic over the briquette industry as brought to his attention while abroad. He expresses surprise that the possibilities for the exploitation of the manufacture of briquettes here have been so long ignored and not taken up by far-seeing and active capitalists.

Very little is known in this country concerning briquettes, says Mr. Gates, twenty years they have been used in Europe, notably in France, Germany, Belgium and Spain. Popularly, they are known there as the "poor man's fuel," for the reason that they cost less than the highest grades of coal and give out heat in greater quantities, bulk for bulk, than any form of anthracite, bituminous or the other forms of coal.

Briefly, briquettes are made out of waste material or culm, which is the residue from the breakers after the mine coal has been broken up into the various market sizes. Pea coal is the smallest size that is made at the breakers and all of the fragments of coal from the various breakages which go through the screen accumulate in what are called "culm banks" at the mines. These are absolutely worthless to the companies, and in Pennsylvania and other coal mining districts throughout the country they fill up in enormous banks that are absolutely a waste product except in the sense of being available for briquettes, which industry has been practically untouched in this country.

The advantages of briquette fuel are numerous: It is absolutely without dust; each briquette is in the shape of a cube, running in size from that of chestnut coal to twenty or forty pounds per brick, for the use of locomotives and large plants; is easy of shipment and is economical in its space taking up in bins; it burns without smoke, and gives out more heat than coal. Mr. Gates says that it seems to him that in this country the opportunity for the production of briquettes are almost unlimited and the establishment of such an industry appears to be the one thing in which Americans are behind their European cousins.

Count Tolstoi Ill.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The Novostix says that Count Tolstoi is suffering from another attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Captain Sewell to Administer Affairs There for Three Years.

New York, Nov. 4.—Captain William E. Sewell, U. S. N., has sailed for Guam there to assume the governorship of the

station. His term is for three years and for that length of time he will remain on the lonely Pacific isle.

ELIOT STIRS METHODISTS

Harvard President Declares They Are Too Emotional.

Boston, Nov. 4.—President Eliot, of Harvard, stirred up a tempest at the meeting of the Methodist Ministers' association in the Broomfield Street church yesterday. He declared that the Protestant sects, especially the Methodist, are too emotional, which does no good, and that the Sunday school system is all wrong. He found also other grave faults with modern religious systems. At the close of his remarks Rev. James Boyd Brady, of Worcester, took the speaker to task.

"I have read and studied as much as President Eliot," he declared with considerable emphasis, "and the Methodists need not be mortified by what he has said."

Other clergymen present also entered protests against President Eliot's views. President Eliot said in part:

"The work of education, I have felt, is nearly akin to the work of the church. It is a lamentable fact that the influence of the church is beginning to decline seriously in our land. There are millions of our people who never go into a church, and therefore do not have its beneficent influence."

The first civilizing influence, said Dr. Eliot, is steady work. Next is the promotion of refinement and culture.

"We must admit," said the speaker, "that the church and the university encounter a difficulty at the very opening of the Bible, for the story of the fall of man represents labor as a curse. That story has had the profoundest effect on theology until within the last 100 years. We find this false idea of labor running through society.

"For thirty years I have tried to teach that the best of work is that it is enjoyable. I believe that is the test. I value highly the distinction between work and play. When a youth works let him work, when he plays let him play.

"Is this principle observed in churches? Is the Sunday school the place of strenuous exertion on the part of the pupils? Is it work or play, or a mixture of both? I always find this mixture an undesirable one.

"Consider the forms of Christian activity. As I see them in various churches their activities seem too intellectual and emotional on the part of the preacher, and to call too little for the work of the recipient of the teaching.

"At the Sunday school I don't learn that the children are working actively. They only have half an hour a week, and no other subject could be dealt with in that way by any pupil. So distrust the method of the Sunday school and the attitude of the pupil. He is not called on to produce anything.

"The emotional side is developed, perhaps most largely in the Methodist church. Is that wholesome for getting labor out of individuals? I find it does me no good to get my emotions stirred up unless I can do something about it all. This church has made great efforts to get means to apply in young people the force of this emotion, but has it been successful?"

Insurrection in Morocco.

Tangier, Morocco, Nov. 1.—It is reported that the sultan's brother will leave the capital today with 2,000 troops to quell a local uprising that has broken out near Tesa, three days' march east of Fez, where a pretender has risen, claiming the throne as the sultan's elder brother.

THE NATION'S WEALTH

Shown by Report of United States Treasurer Roberts.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report, says the magnitude of the available cash balance and the unprecedented holdings of gross gold are the striking feature of the condition of the treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1902. The net ordinary revenues for the year were $562,478,223, and the expenditures $477,108,501, showing a surplus of $91,284,370. In comparison with the previous year there was a decrease of $20,207,104 in revenues and of $58,116,490 in expenditures. While there was an increase of $10,880,252 in the receipts from customs, the internal revenues, owing to repeal of war taxes, fell off $33,300,041. There was a decrease of $32,346,481 in expenditures on account of the war department and an increase of $7,206,149 in the cost of the navy.

The total receipts of the year from all sources, including the public debt, were $1,062,124,057, and the disbursements $969,627,041. United States notes and treasury notes were redeemed in gold to the amount of $17,482,580 of the former and $1,214,590 of the latter without any impairment of the gold reserve of $150,000,000.

The available cash balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, including gold reserve, was the largest in its history. It amounted to $862,187,391. The sums in national banks to the credit of the treasurer and disbursing officers were $127,190,056.

By Oct. 1 the available cash balance, exclusive of the reserve, was $221,203,394, and owing to the large measures for the relief of the money market it was reduced by Nov. 1 to $206,421,879. Of this sum $146,885,012 was in national banks.

Bonds of the face value of $56,071,250 were purchased during the fiscal year for the sinking fund, at a total cost of $70,410,230.

While the accounts of the public debt on their face shows an increase of $15,283,512, if allowance be made for the increase of $57,624,400 in gold certificates, the national obligations will be shown to have been diminished by $42,340,888 during the fiscal year.

To the general stock of money in the country an addition of $80,189,631 was made during the year. There was also an increase of $19,735,259 in standard dollars, and of $7,360,991 in subsidiary silver.

The growth in the volume of money in circulation during the year was $74,082,580, carrying the per capita from 27.98 to 28.43. The element of gold coin and gold certificates was the largest part, reaching $61,966,174 and advanced from 40.30 per cent of the total to 41.73 per cent.

The advance in circulation in the volume of gold, including certificates, within twelve years by $433,703,516 is the measure of the greater strength of our circulation. The increase in the future can hardly be less than $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year.

The gold in the treasury keeps in active circulation as currency the certificates issued against it, and moreover, $346,681,016 in United States notes and $30,000,000 in treasury notes, or over $140,000,000 more than its own value. The question may well be considered whether the United States notes may not properly be turned by congress into gold certificates. They have much that quality already, and the change could be gradually made as the supply of yellow metal takes on greater proportions.

There was a net increase during the fiscal year of 368 banks, 437 charters having been granted and sixty-nine surrendered. The total number of banks chartered to June 30, 1902, was 6,325, of which 4,546 were in operation and 1,779 out of existence.

The amount of subsidiary coin outstanding was increased by $3,114,852 to $82,814,940. There was a marked falling off in the amount of spurious coin and paper money presented.

PALMA OPTIMISTIC FOR CUBA'S FUTURE

Havana, Nov. 4.—The Cuban congress, which adjourned October 20, reconvened yesterday. President Palma, in his message to Congress, takes an optimistic view of the future of the republic. He refers to the remarkably good order that has been preserved throughout the island, which he says is proof of the peaceful nature of the Cuban people. The president says also that the sanitary condition of Cuba is today even better than during American occupation. He spoke of the cordial relations with the United States. Finances of the island are in a fair condition.

Petition to King for Mrs. Maybrick

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—A petition with the signatures of over 1,000 Anglo-Americans asking the release from imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick, convicted on the charge of murder by the British government, is about to be sent to King Edward at London. The petition was originated in St. Louis under the auspices of the St. Louis society of St. George, an English organization.

SERIOUS HEART TROUBLE IS CURABLE.

The Eminent Specialist, Dr. Franklin Miles, Succeeds After 5 to 30 Physicians Fail.

$2.50 WORTH OF TREATMENT FREE.

Heart diseases which a few years ago were incurable now readily yield to treatment. Short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles or dropsy, whether complicated with stomach, liver and nervous troubles or not, can be speedily relieved and soon cured. Dr. Miles will give a $2.50 course of treatment free, to prove the truth of his statement. His treatments have this great advantage of being specially prepared to suit the peculiarities of each patient.

These Treatments are the result of 25 years of close study, careful research and extraordinary success. They are far in advance of the medicines used by the ordinary doctor and few show such faith in their remedies. Every sufferer should take advantage of this oportunity before it is too late.

Hon. John Gates, ex-Representative of Iowa, after 10 years of suffering from heart, stomach, and bladder troubles, says: "I lose no opportunity to advocate Dr. Miles' Special Treatment. I am better now than for ten years, which I attribute solely to his skillful treatment."

Mrs. Mary A. Bradeen, of Rapids, Me., writes: "I consider your heart treatment worth its weight in gold to me. You have saved my life after others failed."

Philip Metz, of Montra, O., reports: "I had heart trouble for 15 years and was very near death's door when I commenced your Special Treatment. I now feel well and work every day."

Mrs. August Kronck, of Huntington, Ind., cured after 30 physicians failed; Mrs. Flora Graetor, of Bristolville, O., after 22; Mrs. R. Parker, of Mishawaka, Ind., after 16; Mrs. H. E. Cole, Pittsburg, Pa., after 4, and Mrs. E. Norris, of Windsor, O., after five gave her up.

A thousand references to and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent free on request.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. D., 209 to 219 State street, Chicago, Ill., for copyrighted examination chart and pamphlet. Mention this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

POSTMASTERS.

More Appointed Last Year Than in Any Previous One.

Washington, Oct. 30.—A total of 2,370 presidential postmasters were appointed last year, according to the annual report of J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, just issued. This is the largest number appointed in any one year in the history of the postal service. The increase was due mainly to the expiration of commissions during the year and the advance of many fourth-class offices to the presidential grade. The total number of appointments of postmasters of all classes was 16,970, an increase of 1,312. There was a slight increase in number of removals of postmasters "for cause" as a result of a more strict discipline for carelessness and irregularities. There were 3,038 postoffices established and 3,059 discontinued, the latter attributable mostly to the extension of the rural free delivery service and the consolidation of postoffices adjacent to large presidential offices. The number of postoffices in the United States June 30 was 75,924, of which 220 were first-class, 1,024 second-class, 3,488 third-class and 71,193 fourth-class.

The report shows that burglaries of postoffices and the robberies of mail-boxes are on the increase. Arrests and convictions for all offenses have materially increased. There were 1,746 robberies of postoffices, eleven robberies of mail trains, sixteen of mail messengers, star route carriers and wagons and 435 of letter-boxes.

Of the total of 1,721 persons arrested for violating postal laws 304 were connected with the postal service, including 112 postmasters.

The administration of postal affairs in Cuba is commended as economical and efficient. The total revenues of the service in Cuba from the beginning of the last fiscal year to May 13, when the island was turned over to the new Cuban government, were $235,916, and the expenditures $373,574. Compared with the previous fiscal year the revenues increased almost $42,000, and the expenditures decreased over $20,000, the decrease in the deficit being over 50 per cent.

Mr. Bristow renews his recommendations that a law be enacted requiring assistant postmasters, cashiers and other employes to give bonds to postmasters direct and that postmasters be held responsible under their own bonds for all acts and defaults at their offices. An appropriation is asked for the construction of "lookouts," for inspectors' use in postoffices wherever needed in the opinion of the postmaster general. An amendment of the interstate commerce law is urged to prohibit telegraph and express companies or their employes from aiding in the green goods or lottery swindle or similar schemes carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier.

ARIZONA'S PLEA.

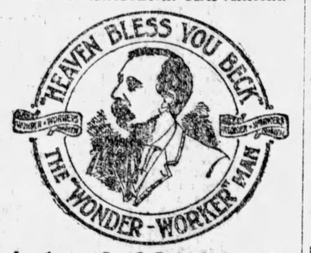
Washington, Oct. 30.—Governor Brodie, of Arizona, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, renews the plea for statehood and makes the following recommendations:

That under the Newlands-Hansbrough act, the claims of Arizona for government aid in irrigation be fairly and carefully considered and extended so as to inaugurate in the territory the first of the great irrigation systems under that act; action to rejuvenate the depleted forest area; increase in Indian school facilities, in the salary of the governor, in the appropriation for the Arizona National guard, appropriation to improve the Colorado river and to construct a levee from Yuma to the Mexican line to prevent the overflow of cultivated land by the annual freshets, and appropriations for purchasing sites and erecting public buildings in Arizona cities. The report places the total taxable property of the territory at $39,083,178.

Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Trouble of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at once, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a mere cuiv in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of those who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C. O. D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their fraudulent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villainy and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice, the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 260 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, *always cash with order*; by express at your expense. It will cost 20 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

CANAL STATUS.

Everything Waiting on the Decision of the Colombian Government.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The status today of the Colombian canal negotiations is that both sides here are awaiting a decision of the Colombian government as to whether Minister Concha shall proceed under his original instructions to present to the state department the Colombian reasons for its answer to the department's proposal for a treaty. When the response arrived in Washington two days ago, the minister promptly notified the state department of the fact but he added to his notice the statement that in view of recent developments (meaning events that had happened on the isthmus since the note started from Bogota, Sept. 16), he had regarded it as his duty to withhold it until he heard further from his government.

As the state department had in some way come to know that the Colombian response would, if submitted, go far towards meeting the desires of this government in the matter of a canal treaty, this delay was very annoying. But as the minister had his own notion of duty in the matter, it was decided that an appeal should be taken over his head to the authorities in Bogota. Accordingly a cablegram was sent to United States Minister Hart at the Colombian capital notifying him of the action of the Colombian minister here. No specific complaint was made, but it was desired to make sure that the Colombian government knew that the note had been held back.

The objection by our own officials is against the attempt to link the negotiations for a canal treaty pure and simple, with the discussion of the questions of the correctness of the attitude of our naval officers on the isthmus. It is expected that the delay will not be long, for even if the Colombian answer is not satisfactory, the United States government will still be bound by the terms of the Spooner act to proceed towards the construction of an isthmian canal, and the only question to be decided is as to the method.

There are two ways open even in case an adverse attitude on the part of Colombia; namely, either the United States government to proceed without delay to complete the treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, necessary for the construction of the canal in those countries, or, and this latter course would be adopted with reluctance, the government might purchase outright the franchise of the French Panama Canal company, and go on resolutely with the construction of the Panama canal, taking the ground that it would have a right to improve its own property without reference to any other government and taking no further notice of Colombia.

PRESIDENT GOING BACK TO WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Nov. 4.—The office furniture of the White House has been removed from the Jackson Place residence to the new executive offices adjoining the White House. The offices will be ready for the President upon his return from Oyster Bay. The living rooms in the remodeled White House also will be ready for occupation when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrive on Thursday. It will be some time, however, before the parlors, reception room and state dining room will be completed.

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

Washington, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt today issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of Thanksgiving.

The proclamation is as follows:

"According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

"Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, folly or foreign envy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drouth or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and undefended heart. Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material wellbeing, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any good people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of good; and we seek to praise Him not by words only but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

(Seal.) Signed.
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:
(Signed) "JOHN HAY,
"Secretary of State."

GERMAN CAPITAL.

Washington, Nov. 1.—According to a statement forwarded to the bureau of foreign commerce by Consul Winter, who is stationed at Annaberg, there is two billion of German capital invested in the United States and Mexico. It is also claimed that Germany has investments amounting to $2,000,000,000 in Central and South America; $1,000,000,000 in Australia, Africa and the far east, and $250,000,000 in Turkey. In addition it is stated that the German investments in stocks and bonds of other countries amount to $3,000,000,000. These foreign investments, the report says, are all the growth of the past 30 years, Germany having been one of the weakest nations financially.

KING OSCAR'S DECISION.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The officials here find an ample explanation of the adverse decision of King Oscar in the matter of the Samoan claims, in the statement that comes from Stockholm, to the effect that the king's decision was influenced by three jurists, one of whom was M. Cederkranz, one time chief justice of Samoa. It is stated that while filling that important post Mr. Cederkranz came into frequent collision with Judge Chambers, the American land commissioner, who afterwards succeeded Cederkranz as chief justice, and it is believed that the personal ill-feeling that followed undoubtedly influenced the character of the advice given to King Oscar.

Viljoen Will Go.

London, Nov. 3.—The Boer Commandant Viljoen has written a letter to Earl Roberts, in which he offers his services to the British army if Boers are enlisted to take the field against the forces of the Mad Mullah in Soualiland.

A Bad Breath

Is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The Party's Tickets Win in All the Great States.

New York, Nov. 5.—Revised figures received up to 2:45 a. m., make Odell's plurality in the state 15,000. At midnight Chairman Dunn, of the Republican state committee, said:

"The re-election of Governor Odell is now absolute certainty. His plurality, I believe, will be from 15,000 to 20,000."

Elliott Danforth, of the Democratic state committee, said:

"The result is in doubt, but from advices I have received I still claim the election of Coler."

Mr. Danforth refused to name any plurality.

At midnight it was reported at headquarters that Tammany Hall conceded the re-election of Governor Odell.

Having been kept fully informed during the day and night as to the course of the election, President Roosevelt retired at 11 o'clock, fully satisfied with the result. He was particularly gratified with the returns from New York state, which showed the re-election of Governor Odell. The President sent a telegram of congratulation to the governor late, but the text of the message was not given out. The President and Secretary Cortelyou received returns at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, from the executive offices in the Oyster Bay bank building.

The President's own election precinct, the Fifty-third assembly district, went Democratic by 31 votes. Ordinarily it is Democratic by from 60 to 90. The Republican ticket in New York, which is undoubtedly successful, is as follows:

Governor—B. B. Odell, Jr. (Rep.).
Lieutenant Governor—F. W. Higgins (Rep.).
Secretary of State—John O'Brien (Rep.).
Comptroller—N. P. Miller (Rep.).
Treasurer—J. G. Wickser (Rep.).
Attorney General—H. B. Coleman (Rep.).
State Engineer—E. A. Bond (Rep.).
Associate Justice Court of Appeals—W. E. Werner (Rep.).
Justice Supreme Court—J. C. Davies (Rep.).

All told the Democrats won four assembly districts in New York county, among them the Ninth, where William S. Devery's candidate, Richard J. Butler, was elected. The Democrats also won two state Senate districts in New York county, the Nineteenth and the Twenty-second, the former returning J. W. Russell and the latter Chas. P. McClelland.

The Republicans lost nine assemblymen in Kings county, the Democrats capturing the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first districts.

Among others elected to the house from New York are Timothy D. Sullivan, formerly a state senator and one of the best known of the Tammany leaders, and Henry M. Goldfogle, who beats Charles Adler, formerly Republican assemblyman from the Eight district. This district was carried for assemblyman by the Democrats yesterday their candidate, Isador Cohn, having a fair purality. All told, the Democrats won four assembly districts in New York county. Both branches of the legislature will be Republican, although the Democrats have made substantial gains in each house.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is assured of a return to the United States senate if he cares for another term.

Governor Odell's pluralities north of the Bronx are phenomenal. He has swept the rural counties by a total plurality which is nearly 40,000 in excess of that obtained by Theodore Roosevelt in the fight four years ago.

The governor's lead over Coler outside of New York city is from 15,000 upward. Odell carried Albany county by 6,750. He beat Coler in Erie by 5,000. In Syracuse, Rochester and other Republican centers up the state Odell has pluralities which break records for an off year. In Albany, Clinton, Onondaga, Monroe and Erie the returns indicate that many independent Democrats refused to follow Hill's leadership and that they improved the opportunity to even up old scores with the Albany leader.

In the rural counties Odell's record practically wiping out direct taxes proved to be a winning issue. There was no apathy in rural New York. In some counties Odell received as great pluralities, apparently, as he had when he first ran for governor, which was in a "McKinley" year. The weather aided the Republican majors in getting out their vote. All returns indicated that Judge Gray, Democratic candidate for the judge of the court of appeals, ran ahead of his ticket.

Kansas Is Republican.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 4.—Owing to the first trial of the election law, Kansas experiences great difficulty counting ballots. It is estimated 7 to 10 per cent of the total vote will be thrown out. The chairman of the Republican state committee claims Republican state ticket and 85 members of lower house alson congressional candidates elected by increased majority.

Wisconsin True Blue.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.—Sufficient returns have come in to show that La-Follett, Republican, for governor, has been re-elected by a plurality of not less than 35,000. It is believed that the Republicans will elect 10 congressmen and the Democrats one. The legislature will be Republican.

Nebraska in Doubt.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4.—Nebraska is in doubt so far as governorship is concerned. Both parties claim election from 2,000 to 4,000 majority.

Nothing Better Expected.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4.—Returns are coming in slowly, but the state certainly will return a full Democratic congressional delegation. The latest returns from the Ninth district, where there was the only serious contest in the state, assure the election of Rhea, Democrat.

Good Enough.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 4.—The indications received from the state at the Republican headquarters were that the state ticket would have a plurality of about 15,000.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS ASSURED

Washington, Nov. 5.—At 2 o'clock this morning there is no longer a doubt that the Republicans will have a clear working majority in the next congress. They will have at least 210 members, with several districts in doubt. Even Democrats privately concede their defeat in their effort to control the next house. President Roosevelt retired early after assuring himself that the country had magnificently vindicated the acts of his administration. Republicans are jubilant, and Democrats correspondingly dejected.

Statement on results of election to Fifty-eighth congress: House—Republicans, 205; Democrats, 180; not reported, 1. Republican majority, 25. Republican loss from Fifty-seventh congress, 16.

Senate—Republicans, 53; Democrats, 37. Republican majority, 16.

OHIO IS REPUBLICAN.

Seventeen Republicans, Five Democrats and Three in Doubt.

Columbus, O., Nov. 5.—Ohio is Republican by 100,000.

Tom Johnsonism is dead and McLean Democrats rejoice.

The only weak spot is Cuyahoga county, where Johnson cinched his hold and swept everything before him.

The state's congressional delegation stands as at present, 17 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

Huling (Rep.) is defeated in the Twelfth district, but to offset this Jackson (Rep.) is elected in the Thirteenth.

All in all it was a glorious victory.

Columbus, O., Nov. 4.—Chairman Dick and members of the state executive committee read election returns tonight at the big Auditorium here. Governor Nash and a party of friends, including Secretary of State Laylin, were at the chief executive office. H. M. Dougherty took the news from a private wire running into his office. The Democratic committee were at headquarters in the new Hayden building. In addition to those centers of information the newspapers flashed returns to the crowds which early thronged the streets and remained out until long after midnight. The chief interest, however, centered in the Auditorium, which was early filled with enthusiastic Republicans. The news was tantalizingly slow in arriving, and the people found a vent for impatience by shouts of "We will show Tom Johnson," "Hurrah for Dick" and "Down with Bigelow."

The first report read was of an exceedingly gratifying character. It came from George B. Cox to Chairman Dick, and read: "Hamilton county gives Laylin over Bigelow from 27,000 to 30,000, and gave Nash last year 6,000." This put the crowd in immediate good humor and from that time on the news came fast.

Heard From Toledo.

The reading of a telegram from Toledo saying that Lucas county gives Laylin 5,000, a gain of 3,332, raised intense enthusiasm at the Auditorium and led some one to suggest that it looked as if the Republicans were going to carry the state by acclamation.

Returns which at 10 o'clock clearly indicated the election of the Republican state ticket by a majority in excess of that of last year, and the election of at least seventeen of the twenty-one congressmen, including Huling in the Twelfth district, created intense enthusiasm, both at the Auditorium, in the governor's office and on the street. This enthusiasm was added to by returns which came in from all sections of the state.

Plenty of Enthusiasm.

Marching clubs patroled the downtown portion of the city and visited Huling at his headquarters. Both Governor Nash and Chairman Dick expressed the utmost gratification at the outlook and were especially pleased over the substantial gain shown in the cities where there had been some fear of a loss. When Hamilton county, however, came in with a gain of over 20,000, and Lucas, Franklin, Mahoning and Stark counties each followed with splendid increases, the fear was dispelled, and at 10 o'clock it was claimed the Republican plurality in the state would reach nearly, if not quite, 100,000.

Dick's Statement.

Upon the strength of the returns received, after a careful review, Chairman Dick issued an official statement at 10 o'clock. He said:

"Returns received at this hour show Ohio to be Republican by a plurality of not less than 100,000 and that 17, and possibly 18, of the 21 congressmen have been elected."

At 11 o'clock, although returns were belated in arriving, sufficient were in to make it apparent that unless later reports reduced the percentage of gain, Laylin would be elected by the largest plurality ever given a nominee upon a state ticket in Ohio excepting S. W. Taylor, who in 1894 was chosen for secretary of state by 137,087, and perhaps Brough, for governor in 1863, who received 101,098.

At the same hour incomplete returns from the Thirteenth district, though showing a heavy Republican gain, were not such as to justify the hope that Norton, Democrat, would be defeated, and he will probably be elected, though by a very much reduced majority. A somewhat encouraging feature became apparent at this time in the rural districts so far as reported where it was expected the Republicans would at least hold their own, if not make gains. Republican losses were reported, 240 precincts showing a loss of over 600. Chairman Dick declared, however, the big gain in the cities would offset this sufficiently to keep the plurality up to 100,000.

At 12 o'clock Chairman Dick issued a statement saying that later returns did not change his former estimate of 100,000 plurality. He claims as beyond doubt the election of congressmen in all districts now held by Republicans, with the possible exception of Huling, in the Twelfth, and to offset this gave fresh hope to the defeat of Norton and election of Jackson in the Thirteenth.

OTHER STATES.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The Republicans of Illinois elect their state ticket by a majority of nearly 50,000, bearing out the estimates made by Chairman Rowe, of the state central committee, on Monday. The legislature will be safely Republican, despite gains by the Democrats in southern Illinois, insuring the election of a Republican, probably Congressman A. J. Hopkins, to succeed United States Senator William E. Mason.

The delegation in congress will be as heretofore, largely Republican, with the gain of probably eight in the state and two in Chicago, William Lorimer and Martin B. Madden. The former wins by about 2,500 majority, Madden's election, all returns not being in, will be by a smaller and closer margin.

Returns up to midnight indicated the election in the Illinois congressional districts of 17 Republicans sure, five Democrats sure, and three in doubt. In two of the three doubtful districts the chances of the Republicans at a late hour were better than ever. If final results are as expected, the Republicans will make a net gain of 13 congressmen, as compared with the present delegation.

The surprise of the day was furnished by the Democratic landslide in Cook county, of which Chicago is the county seat. While Busse, Republican, for state treasurer, carried the county by about 16,000 plurality, the returns, so far received tonight, showed that Barrett, Democrat, for sheriff, had swept the county by about 20,000.

In both the city and county Barrett led his ticket in every precinct. Republicans had counted on the election of their county ticket by 25,000 majority and were dumbfounded when precinct after precinct came in indicating an almost complete Democratic victory. Mayor Harrison early in the evening foresaw the Democratic landslide in Cook county and predicted that his party would carry the county by 16,000.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—M. S. Quay, the Republican chairman, at 9:30 p. m., said his advices indicated gains which would five former Judge Pennypacker a large increase over the estimated majority of 163,475, predicted by Senator Quay this morning.

State returns are slow in coming, but all are favorable to the Republicans. In counties where a slump was expected, gains are reported, notably in Chester, Dauphin and Cumberland. The ticket as elected is as follows:

Governor, S. W. Pennypacker; lieutenant governor, W. M. Brown; secretary of state, I. B. Brown.

Inddianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4.—At midnight, it looks as if the Republicans had made quite a complete sweep of the state by at least 25,000 to 28,000. The congressional delegation will stand the same as before—that is to say, nine Republicans and four Democrats. The legislature will stand 25 Republicans on joint ballot.

Des Moines, Nov. 4.—On the basis of the precinct returns received up to 11 p. m. the Republicans have elected their state ticket by about 75,000 plurality. The reports from the congressional districts are meager. Enough returns have been received from the Third district to indicate that Judge Birdsall, nominated by the Republicans to succeed Speaker David B. Henderson, ran substantially with his ticket and will be elected by 4,000 to 5,000 votes over former Governor Boies.

The returns indicate close counts in both the Sixth and Second districts, but they are not numerous enough to base an estimate upon.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—Governor LaFollette probably has carried the state by a small plurality. The returns are arriving very slowly and show such a conflicting change of votes that little idea of the result can be obtained from a comparison of the vote with that of two or four years ago. The ticket elected is as follows: Governor, R. M. Follette; lieutenant governor, J. O. Davidson; secretary of state, W. L. Houser; treasurer, J. J. Kempf; attorney general, L. M. Sturdevant; railroad commissioner, J. W. Thomas; insurance commissioner, Z. M. Hort; superintendent of schools, C. P. Cary.

Wouldn't This Jar You.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 4.—Indications point to the election of the entire Democratic state ticket.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new ambassador from the court of St. James to this country, and Lady Herbert are now settled in Washington, and the ambassador is ready to care for his duties, having presented his credentials.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The United States supreme court today dismissed, on the ground that no federal question was involved, the writ of error in the case of Fred A. Baker vs. Stephen Baldwin, both of Michigan, involving the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison coinage act of 1878 providing for the coinage of silver dollars. The case arose out of a refusal on the part of Baker, whom Baldwin owed $330, to accept silver dollars in payment. The case was decided in Baldwin's interest by the supreme court of Micaigan.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 1.—Bradstreet's says: Confidence in the outlook for next year's business is a notable feature in the trade situation. The volume of orders booked for next spring's delivery is large for this season of the year, and is explained partly by the exceptionally good business done on fall and winter account and the large crop yields of the year and also by the good position of the winter wheat crop as cold weather approaches. The absence of killing frosts at the south has permitted the maturing of a considerable top crop of cotton. This has helped the trade situation there while acting as a brake-up on the tendency of the price of that staple to advance. The demand for wheat has been active on milling account, the Pacific coast being reported buying at northwestern markets. Flour, though demand is reported less satisfactory, is higher on the week. Cotton goods are unchanged and quite steady. Distribution and the outlook in the dry goods trade generally is very good. The great rush of fall buying at the west is now over, but re-orders are good, although colder weather would benefit retail trade materially. A feature is the confidence with which buyers take hold of holiday goods and give orders for spring delivery. Collections are as a whole good, but the situation is still spotted at some southwestern markets. The winter wheat crop is all in and most of it is up and growing finely.

Southern trade advices are that the fine open fall favors the making of a good top crop of cotton. Frosts as yet have been light. At the east retail trade needs steady cold weather to stimulate demand, but jobbing business feels the effect of the lifting of the coal embargo. Woolen goods, strengthened more by higher cost of raw wool than by current demand, are tending up; yarns have already advanced. Spring trade indications are promising. Lumber is selling freely, despite the advanced stage of the season. The movement of anthracite coal is increasing and prices have fallen rather faster than expected. Importations of English coal are large. Bituminous coal is less active. Eastern shoe buyers appear to have been overconservative and are now rushing re-orders, hence jobbers are in turn crowding manufacturers. Spring business is in good volume, and more confidence is shown in the future. Buying of leather is not very active at eastern markets, but a good volume of shipments is going forward on orders. Western leather markets are quite active. Hides and skins show no accumulation.

One industry in which confidence in next year's business has heretofore been marked shows signs of hesitation. That is iron and steel, finished products of which, apparently, because of higher prices, have tended to accumulate. Where price reductions have occurred, however, new business has come in gratifying volume.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Thursday October 30, number 233, as against 191 last week, 172 in this week last year, 167 in 1900, 174 in 1899 and 193 in 1898. In Canada for week 24 as against 23 last week.

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston, Nov. 1.—The Commercial Bulletin says in its report on the wool trade of the United States:

The market is active and strong. Large sales of medium fleece wools have been made at slight advances. All medium wools are tending upward, owing to the high prices quoted on competing South American wools. Fine wools are strong but show no material advance. The whole market is firm, however, and the predictions are for higher prices with the turn of the year.

The receipts of wool in Boston since January 1, 1900, have been 230,463,622 pounds, against 230,893,539 pounds for the same period in 1901.

The Boston shipments to date are 235,573,718 pounds, against shipments of 214,663,965 pounds for the same period in 1901.

The stock on hand in Boston January 1, 1902, was 77,340,403 pounds; the total stock today is 122,224,307 pounds. The stock on hand November 2, 1901 was 92,198,499 pounds.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Nov. 3.—Close.—Lower cables, liberal receipts, good weather and heavy world's shipments were the factors which caused a weak opening in wheat today. The chief feature in the statistics was the extremely heavy shipments from Russia, estimated at over 5,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,560,000 last year. The conditions for the movement are favorable, with no rain reported and predictions are for a continuance of large receipts during the week. The visible supply shows an increase of 2,282,000 bushels, not quite as large as expected. The primary receipts of wheat, 1,811,000; last year, 1,410,000. Shipments, 765,000; last year, 386,000. Minneapolis continues to care for the large receipts with remarkable ease, with the buying of the mills and the Pacific coast demand. Twenty-three loads were reported for export. Cash wheat opened at 75¼c—¼c lower—and remained steady during the early part of the session. Toward the close it firmed up a bit and closed unchanged. December and May opened ¼c lower, at 70¾c. December closed ¼c lower and May ⅛ lower.

The weakness in wheat and lower cables had a depressing effect on corn values. There is considerable gossip about the increased movement of corn and the claim that it will break the price of shipping grades sharply.

Primary receipts of corn, 451,000; last year, 340,000. Shipments, 367,000; last year, 576,000.

December corn opened ¼c lower at 42⅝c and gradually eased off to 42c. May at 42c, opened unchanged, but declined later to 41⅝c. December closed ¼c lower and May ⅛c lower. The Chicago visible corn supply increased 96,000.

Oats opened weak with the other grains but held steady at the opening values throughout the early hours. December opened ¼c lower at 31¾c b, and May at 33⅝c—opened ¼c lower. The Chicago visible supply of oats decreased 329,000. December and May closed unchanged.

Enormous receipts caused a lower opening in seed and January lost 5c, starting at $6.75 asked. Receipts of seed in Toledo today, 1; shipments none. Receipts last year, 1,400; shipments, 600. Alsyke receipts today, 100 bags, no prime. Receipts of prime alsyke last week, 837, total to date, 9,350 bags. The market was fairly active and November and January both closed 5c lower.

Following were the prices at the close:

Corn—December, 42¾c; May, 41⅛.
Oats—December, 31½c; May, 32c.
Rye—No. 2, 61c.
Seed—November, $6.65; January, $6.75 b.
Prime Timothy—$1.85; prime alsyke, $8.50 b.

Following were the prices from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Close.
Cash	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	
Dec.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	77a
May	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	77b

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	71⅞	71⅞	71½	71½	72@73
May	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73¼@⅜	73¼@⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	50½	50½	49⅞	50@⅛	50@⅜
May	41⅝	42	41⅛	41¼@⅜	43b
Oats—					
Dec.	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29⅜@⅝	29⅝@¾
May	31	31⅛	30⅝	30¾@31	31⅛

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	78¼	78¾	77⅞	78b	78¾b
May	77⅝	78	77¼	77⅝b	78¼b
Corn—					
Dec.	55	55⅛	54⅝	55a	55⅛a
May	46⅝	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	47⅛b

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	69⅛
May	72	72	71½	71⅝b	72b

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.				71	71¼
May				71⅞	72¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	$15.37@87	$15.45	$15.15	$15.37	$15.82
May	14.50	14.55	14.27	14.42b	14.80
Lard—					
Dec.	9.37	9.70	9.37	9.65b	9.82
Jan.	9.12-15	9.20	9.12	9.20	9.12
May	8.42	8.47	8.37	8.45	8.40
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.17	8.20	8.05	8.10-12	8.10b
May	7.72	7.72	7.62	7.67b	7.72

Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Wheat has felt the large world's shipments, over 13,000,000, with over 5,000,000 from Russia, and it has also been influenced by continued large receipts at primary and northwestern points. The market early sold off ⅞ to 1c, but over half of this was recovered.

The northwest markets were relatively firm and Minneapolis said millers were paying 1¾c over the December for wheat to arrive, the best premium in it. Duluth reported 325,000 bushels sol dthere. New York reported 23 loads for export. Cables were ⅝c to 1¼c lower from England, with Paris off 1¼c. There was a decrease on passage of 600,000 bushels.

Duluth reported two more steamers clearing for Chicago.

Sentiment very bearish early; inclination to cover over the holiday later.

Corn—There has been weakness in the cash corn all day, sample 1 to 1½c lower. There has been weakness in the futures most of the day, although the anxiety to cover up over the holiday brought around a rally from the low point. The cash corn demand was slow and the offerings of new corn larger. There has been selling by Armour, Patten, Bartlett-Frazier, Comstock, Counselman, St. Louis covered.

Oats have lost ½c to ⅞c and have not recovered much. Cash situation continues the factor. Northwest offering better and cheaper oats and the demand from here slow. There has been continued selling of futures by the interests which have been selling for more than a week. Oats are getting down to a point where they will find a good export demand.

Selling of long pork by Patten has been the proven feature, probably 5,000 barrels. The markets have yielded from the opening which was at an advance. The pork made a loss for the day; the other products about lost their early advance. Exports for the week a little in excess of last year. Stocks decreased here about as expected; world's lard stock expected to decrease 45,000 tierces.

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—Closing.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 northern spring, 6s. 7d.; No. 2 red western winter, 6s. 9d.; No. 1 California, 6s. 5½d.; futures quiet; Dec., 5s. 9⅞d.; March, 5s. 10¾d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 5s. 8d.; futures quiet; Jan., 4s. 2⅜d.; March, 4s. 3½d. Receipts of wheat during the past three days, 310,000 centals, including 234,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the past three days, 100 centals. Weather fine.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 3.—Noon.—Money on call firm at 5½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.75@4.87 for demand, and 483.50@483.75 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, 484@484½ and 487½@488. Commercial bills, 482.75@483.25. Bar silver, 59¾c. Mexican dollars, 39¾c.

New York, Nov. 3.—Wall Street.—Stocks opened with a declining tendency, which was largely influenced by the depression of the London market. St. Paul and Louisville lost about a point each and a number of other leading stocks important fractions.

Opening losses were extended throughout the list on more active dealings. St. Paul, Louisville and Delaware & Hudson sold 2 points below last week's close and many other leaders from ½ to 1½. The failure of the market to respond to the banks' unexpectedly large increase in cash reserves induced short selling by the traders.

Buying to cover checked the decline, but there were no recoveries of importance and the market lapsed into intense dullness. Recent utterances regarding our indebtedness to Europe and the ultimate manner of its liquidation have attracted considerable attention in the Street and in a measure hold active operations in the market in check. Sterling exchange today was rather firmer at 4.86.75 for demand bills despite a 5½ per cent. rate for call money. Bonds were easier at noon.

Prices worked sluggishly upward and averaged one-half per cent above the lowest of the morning. But little interest is being displayed in the market by the traders, discussion of gold export possibilities and other considerations affecting the market occupying more attention than the tape.

Business was virtually at a standstill during the greater part of the afternoon, but prices rose slowly. Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Atchison and Reading all recovered their earlier losses and the general level was well above the lowest.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾
Am. Sg. Rfg